Report on the

HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

of the

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

for

FISCAL YEAR 1970

Report prepared at the request of the

Agency for International Development

by the

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

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FOREWORD

This report provides information about the health, population and nutrition activities that were undertaken by the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) during the fiscal year 1970 (FY 1970), the amounts of money obligated or committed for them, and, to the extent possible, the progress made in achieving project goals during the reporting year.

The information contained in the report was obtained from a variety of sources. The A.I.D. Program Presentation to Congress for the proposed FY 1970 Program was the source from which statements of policy and program plans were obtained. The FY 1970 and FY 1971 regional volumes of the A.I.D. Program and Project Data Presentation to Congress were used to help identify the health, population and nutrition projects of A.I.D. Information about the results achieved in project implementation was obtained from the FY 1971 volumes of the Presentation to Congress, end of tour reports of field staff, other reports of field staff and TDY consultants, reports prepared by the Technical Assistance Bureau of A.I.D., messages from USAID Missions and reports of A.I.D. Regional Bureaus, contractors and participating agencies. Data on amounts of funds obligated in FY 1970 were obtained from personnel of the A.I.D. Regional Bureaus, Bureau for Technical Assistance and the June 30, 1970 reports from the Office of the Controller on Technical Assistance Projects and Activities, and Capital Assistance Projects (W-253).

The designated numbers of health, population and nutrition projects in the A.I.D. program are the 500-590 series. If a project was identified as one in this series, it is described in detail. This is done regardless of whether or not FY 1970 funds were involved. Generally, projects reported by A.I.D. in other than the 500-590 series are not included in the report although some non-health coded projects were health-related or had a health component and are identified in country summary statements.

Although the A.I.D. Food for Peace Program assists in combatting malnutrition, information about this activity is not included in the report. The program is funded primarily with local currencies and dollar costs to A.I.D. are not assigned to projects in the 500-590 series.

In all sections of the report, projects are identified as either health, population or nutrition. In the country summaries, however, the generic term "health" is used for all three categories.

The report includes combined fiscal data on both dollar grants and loans. It does not include data on local currency obligations, nor does it include a differentiation among various types of funds, such as Technical, Development and Supporting Assistance. The data on funds includes total FY 1970 obligations of A.I.D. for country, regional, and non-regional projects in health, population and nutrition and for support of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad but does not include the administrative and program funds that were obligated for U.S.-based AID/W program support staff or for PHS technical consultation and support staff.

Information on the professional and administrative personnel engaged in the health, population and nutrition activities of A.I.D. is limited to those who were on duty as of June 30, 1970. It includes the names, positions, and locations of A.I.D. direct-hire employees and those provided by other government agencies under Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA's) and under Technical Consultation and Support Agreements. Similar information about personnel provided under contract could not be obtained but the names of the contractors are given as part of the project report whenever available.

Health, Population and Nutrition Summary

Worldwide
FY 1970

Program Plans

As a result of Congressional action in 1969, the President was directed to undertake a reappraisal of all U.S. foreign assistance programs, economic and military. The interim recommendations contained in the President's Foreign Aid Message of May 1969 were also included in the A.I.D. FY 1970 Program Presentation to Congress. The major conclusions and recommendations as stated were that foreign assistance remains an essential function of U.S. foreign policy and must be continued; emphasis on private enterprise and individual initiative must play a greater role in development; greater use of technical assistance; increased sharing through multilateral assistance efforts; and highest priorities of U.S. assistance to continue to be on increasing food production and reducing soaring population growth rates.

Organizational changes to reflect new priorities and new directions of the A.I.D. program were included in the proposed legislation for the FY 1970 foreign aid bill. A new Overseas Private Investment Corporation was to be created to take over A.I.D.'s present U.S. investment incentive programs. A new Technical Assistance Bureau, headed by an Assistant Administrator was to be created, consolidating and strengthening the central technical assistance staff to implement technical assistance activities. The Offices of Health, Population and Nutrition were to be in this Bureau.

Concentration of program activities continued in FY 1970 with 90% of country programs proposed for only 15 countries. Eight of these countries - Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan and Turkey - were scheduled to receive 86% of the Development Loan funds for FY 1970. Supporting Assistance was to be even more concentrated with 93% of the country aid for Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.

In the presentation of the FY 1970 A.I.D. program, it was stated that with the development of high yield seeds and other technological agricultural advances and the increased acceptance of family planning methods, the solution of the world food problem might be within reach if efforts to overcome it were sustained. Accordingly, A.I.D. gives first priority to assistance to population and family planning programs, along with aid to food production. Of the 45 countries scheduled to receive bilateral A.I.D. in FY 1970, it was stated that 22 had started official national family planning programs. It was expected that A.I.D. would seek opportunities to increase and expand the use of funds for population and related health programs in FY 1970.

The congressional presentation for FY 1970 makes no specific comment with respect to plans for health or nutrition programs except as they may be related to priority goals directed to increased food production and population and family planning activities.

Program Implementation

The FY 1970 appropriation totaled $1.877 billion. This was an increase of $145 million over FY 1969. Increased funding for Development and Alliance for Progress Loans represented three quarters of the total aid increase and for almost half of A.I.D. funding. Higher commitments in Vietnam were responsible, in large part, for the increase in Supporting Assistance by $34.4 million. Total Technical Assistance commitments in FY 1970 for bilateral programs were $266 million, $11.3 million higher than the previous year.

In FY 1970, as in FY 1969, 87% of all A.I.D. assistance went to 15 countries and 93% of Supporting Assistance was concentrated in three nations. This follows program plans as stated in the Presentation to Congress. Total funds obligated in FY 1970 for A.I.D. program activities and the amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition by region or other allocation are shown in Table 1, page 7.

Support for population programs increased to $74.6 million in FY 1970, a rise of 64% over $45.4 million in FY 1969. Nearly $40 million of the FY 1970 total support was provided on a bilateral basis for programs in 31 countries. Other assistance was provided in the form of grants to private and international organizations or for regional projects or projects carried on in the United States.

Increased funding for health programs in FY 1970 were primarily as a result of development loans in Latin America for environmental health projects totaling $40.480 million or 44% of the total $91.798 million. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and region or other allocation, Worldwide, are found in Table 3 on page 9.

Nutrition programs received $2.115 million (1.3%) of the total $168.523 million obligated for health, population and nutrition in FY 1970. Activity in non-regional funded projects accounted for increased funding over total nutrition program obligations of $1.391 million in FY 1969. See Table 2, Page 8.

The number of projects inititated in FY 1970 was 41 compared with 52 in FY 1969. Of the total 41 new projects, 24 were population, nine were health, and eight were nutrition. Worldwide, there were 243 active health, population and nutrition projects.

The distribution of projects initiated in FY 1970 and prior years was as follows:

Allocation	Total	Number Initiated in FY 1970	Number Prior Years
Total	243	41	202
Africa	29	4	25
East Asia	18	0	18
Latin America	66	6	60
Near East South Asia	25	2	23
Vietnam	12	1	11
Non-Regional	93	28	65

The distribution of projects by activity, was as follows:

Activity	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Prior Years
Total	243	41	202
Health	100	9	91
Population	116	24	92
Nutrition	27	8	19

All projects initiated in FY 1970, and 126 of those initiated in prior years required an FY 1970 obligation of funds.

The 126 projects were distributed as follows:

Allocation	Total	Health	Population	Nutrition
Total	126	48	62	16
Africa	18	7	10	1
East Asia	12	6	6	-
Latin America	33	9	24	-
Near East and South Asia	12	6	5	1
Vietnam	10	10	-	-
Non-Regional	41	10	17	14

In FY 1970 $63.026 million (37.4%) obligated for health, population and nutrition activities were loans. In Brazil two new loans for environmental health projects totaled $40.400 million. India received $20.318 million for population and family planning. Malaria loans were made to Pakistan and Guatemala. Pakistan and Panama each received loans for projects related to development of health services and facilities. See Table 4, on page 10.

The A.I.D. health staff, as of June 30, 1970, numbered 484. Of the total, 223 (53.9%) were A.I.D. direct-hire employees. Through PASA's 254 (52.5%) were provided by the P.H.S. and seven (1.4%) by other agencies. Of all staff members on field assignments 27.3% were in Vietnam.

The distribution of staff by region, or other allocation, and employer was as follows:

Allocation	Total	AID	PHS	Other
Total	484	254	223	7
Africa	67	3	63	1 1/
East Asia	44	26	18	-
Latin America	38	15	23	-
Near East South Asia	39	24	12	3 1/2/
Vietnam	132	127	5	-
Domestic Support Staff	164	59	102	3 1/

1/ Department of Commerce/Census Bureau
2/ Department of Agriculture

Domestic support staff includes all health personnel assigned to duty in the U.S. including AID/W, and the technical consultation and support staff (TC&S) and PASA support staff of the Public Health Service and the other agencies identified. The distribution of A.I.D. health, population and nutrition personnel by disciplines, region or other allocation, and employer, as of June 30, 1971, is shown on the chart on the following page. Names, positions and locations of all A.I.D. direct-hire and other staff are given in the section of the report which begins on page 381.

Distribution of A.I.D. Health, Population, and Nutrition Personnel by disciplines, region, or other allocation and Employer, as of June 30, 1971.

DISCIPLINES	TOTAL		AFRICA		EAST ASIA		LATIN AMERICA		NESA		VIETNAM		DOMESTIC SUPPORT STAFF	
	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS
Total	261*	223	4	63	26	18	15	23	27	12	127	5	62	102
Physicians	30	22	1	8	5	-	3	2	3	-	12	-	6	12
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	21	5	-	1	4	-	6	-	1	-	6	-	4	4
Sanitary Engineers	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Health Educators	10	8	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	4
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	1	51	-	7	-	13	-	11	-	11	-	4	1	5
Malaria Advisors (medical)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entomologists, Epidemiologists, Biologists	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Technicians	7	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Chemists	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Administrative Officers	12	25	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-	19
Scientists, Parasitologists, & Virologists	1	18	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16
Population Officers (non-medical)	47	1	1	-	4	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	32	1
Communications Media Advisors	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
Malaria Training Advisors	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurses	43	9	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	39	1	-	4
Sanitarians	12	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Dentists	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Supply Advisors	24	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Demographers, Statisticians	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3
Social Science Advisors	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition Advisors	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
Program Analysts	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	3
Equipment Maintenance Advisors	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-
Hospital Administration Advisors	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Operations Officers (M/smp)	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeeping Advisor	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISCIPLINES	TOTAL		AFRICA		EAST ASIA		LATIN AMERICA		NESA		VIETNAM		DOMESTIC SUPPORT STAFF	
	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS	AID	PHS
Dietitian	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phamacist Advisor	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Librarian	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Officers	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10
Laboratory Personnel	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Writer-Editors	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Health Economist	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hospital Construction Advisor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

* Includes seven positions furnished by Bureau of Census or Department of Agriculture identified regionally in preceeding table.

Table 1. Funds obligated for A.I.D. program and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition activities by region or other allocation, Worldwide, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$1,876,776	$168,523	9.0
Africa	155,171	7,072	4.6
East Asia	191,541	16,167	8.4
Latin America	421,738	54,729	13.0
Near East South Asia	404,749	25,199	6.2
Vietnam	365,877	20,604	5.6
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	28,000	11,990	42.8
Non-Regional	209,700	32,762	15.6

Table 2. Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by region or other allocation and percentage of each type of activity, Worldwide, FY 1970

Allocation	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
				(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$168,523	$91,798	54.4	$74,610	44.3	$2,115	1.3
Africa	7,072	4,111	58.1	2,663	37.7	298	4.2
East Asia	16,167	6,871	42.5	9,296	57.5	--	--
Latin America	54,729	43,287	79.1	11,442	20.9	--	--
Near East South Asia	25,199	1,683	6.7	23,185	92.0	331	1.3
Vietnam	20,604	20,605	100.0	--	--	--	--
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	11,990	11,990	100.0	--	--	--	--
Non-Regional	32,762	3,252	9.9	28,024	85.8	1,486	4.5

Table 3. Fund obligated for health projects by type of activity and region or other allocation, Worldwide, FY 1970

Allocation	Total	Environmental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Measles Smallpox	Other Disease Control
			(thousands of dollars)				
Total	$91,798	$42,205	$2,982	$36,312	$6,874	$2,423	$1,002
Africa	4,111	261	497	766	164	2,423	--
East Asia	6,871	299	--	4,373	1,526	--	673
Latin America	43,287	40,480	--	752	2,055	--	--
Near East South Asia	1,683	--	--	1,300	383	--	--
Vietnam	20,604	1,096	2,274	17,086	148	--	--
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	11,990	--	--	11,990	--	--	--
Non-Regional	3,252	69	211	45	2,598	--	329

Table 4. Funds committed for project loans by activity, and countries, Worldwide, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	No. of Loans	Environ-mental Health	Health Services Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Population
			(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$63,026	7	$40,400	$1,500	$808	$20,318
India	20,318	1	-	-	-	20,318
Pakistan	1,178	2	-	1,000	178	-
Brazil	40,400	2	40,400	-	-	-
Guatemala	630	1	-	-	630	-
Panama	500	1	-	500	-	-

AFRICA REGION

Program Plans

The proposed A.I.D. program for Africa in FY 1970, as indicated in the Presentation to Congress for the fiscal year, reflected continuing emphasis on skilled manpower development, support of key capital projects which provide the foundation for modern agricultural and industrial production facilities, and extension and improvement of transportation and communication links to promote closer economic cooperation among African countries.

A.I.D. proposed the allocation of 41% of its FY 1970 development assistance in Africa to regional and multidonor activities. It was planned to begin a gradual shift from technical assistance to increased aid in the form of Development Loans directed toward more production-oriented projects during the 1970's. About two-thirds of the bilateral assistance in FY 1970 was to be concentrated in the ten "development emphasis" countries: Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and the three East African states of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Only two non-emphasis countries were to have bilateral technical assistance programs. The Special Self-Help fund was to be continued to provide U.S. encouragement and support to those 23 countries in which bilateral assistance had been phased out. This fund provides support for small, local self-help activities of a development nature undertaken primarily by the local population themselves. The amount for Self-Help activities for FY 1970 in Africa was to be included in the total funds allocated to Africa Regional projects.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $155.171 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities in Africa. Of the total, $6.820 million (4.4%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 5 on page 14.

The FY 1970 obligations for health, population and nutrition were approximately 25% less than in FY 1969.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation and the percentages for each type of activity are shown on Table 6 on page 15.

The distribution of active projects in FY 1970 was as follows:

Projects	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Initiated Prior Years
Total	29	4	25 1/
Health	13	1	12
Population	14	2	12
Nutrition	2	1	1

1/ One nutrition, 7 health, and 10 population projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1970 funds.

There were 38 projects active in FY 1969 as compared with a total of 29 projects in FY 1970. The decrease was primarily in health projects as a result of prior year loan-funded projects in environmental health, i.e. water supply and sewage improvements phasing out as construction was completed. Population active projects increased by one in FY 1970 and nutrition decreased by one project over FY 1969 activities.

The Smallpox Eradication-Measles Control project continued as a Central West Africa Regional-funded project with 18 countries participating. These were: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Table 7 on page 16 shows the amounts of funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation. Of the total funds obligated for health projects, 62.8% was for the regional smallpox eradication and measles control program; 19.8% for health services and facilities development; 6.8% for environmental health; 6.2% for health manpower development; and 4.2% for malaria eradication.

A.I.D. had 67 health staff members on field assignments in Africa as of June 30, 1970. Three were A.I.D. direct-hire employees. Sixty-three were provided by the Public Health Service and one by the Census Bureau through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS	Other
Total	67	3	63	1
Physicians	9	1	8	-
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	1	-	1	-
Nurses	4	1	3	-
Sanitarians	2	-	2	-
Health Educators	2	-	2	-
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	7	-	7	-
Hospital Administration Advisor	1	-	1	-
Administrative Officers	2	-	2	-

Business Manager	1	-	1	-	
Operations Officers	28	-	28	-	
Supply Management Officer	1	-	1	-	
Population Officer	1	1	-	-	
Housekeeping Advisor	1	-	1	-	
Dietition	1	-	1	-	
Pharmacist	1	-	1	-	
Personnel Director	1	-	1	-	
Librarian	1	-	1	-	
Engineer	1	-	1	-	
Virologist	1	-	1	-	
Computer Programmer	1	-	-	1	1/

1/ Bureau of Census

In addition to the personnel on assignment in Africa, 19 U.S. based professional staff of the PHS provided program support services for two projects carried out under PASA's: The Liberia J. F. Kennedy Medical Center Project and the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project. The disciplines and specialties represented are included in the table analyzing U.S. Based Support Staff on page together with Project Support Staff, Bureau for Africa, AID/Washington.

The names, positions and location of A.I.D., P.H.S., and Census Bureau field and U.S. based staff are listed in the section of this report beginning on page 381.

Table 5. Funds obligated for A.I.D. activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1970

Allocation	Total	Health Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$155,171	$6,930	4.4
Regional	15,954	224	1.4
*CWAORA	7,465	2,533	33.9
East Africa Regional	4,470	--	--
Country Total	48,948	4,173	8.5
Botswana	30	--	--
Burundi	51	--	--
Cameroon	100	--	--
Central African Republic	100	--	--
Chad	54	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	9,282	--	--
Dahomey	101	--	--
Ethiopia	15,571	410	2.6
Equitorial Guinea	--	--	--
Gabon	25	--	--
Gambia	25	--	--
Ghana	17,652	790	4.5
Guinea	75	--	--
Ivory Coast	25	--	--
Kenya	5,845	164	2.8
Lesotho	12	--	--
Liberia	4,934	1,060	21.4
Malagasy Republic	110	--	--
Malawi	50	--	--
Mali	80	--	--
Mauritius	80	--	--
Morocco	10,294	170	1.7
Niger	75	--	--
Nigeria	11,163	--	--
(Internatl. Relief Eff.)	28,542	--	--
Rwanda	26	--	--
Senegal	215	--	--
Sierra Leone	100	--	--
Somalia Republic	2,221	261	11.8
Swaziland	33	--	--
Tanzania	3,019	--	--
Togo	100	--	--
Tunisia	14,645	918	6.3
Uganda	2,531	400	10.2
Upper Volta	100	--	--
Zambia	15	--	--

*Central and West Africa Office of Regional Activities.

Table 6. Funds obligated for health, population, and nutrition projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Africa Region, FY 1970.

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
			(thousands of dollars)				
Total	$6,930	$3,969	57.3	$2,663	38.4	$298	4.3
Regional	224	---	--	179	79.9	45	20.1
*CWAORA	2,533	2,533	100.0	--	--	--	--
Country Total	4,173	1,436	34.4	2,484	59.5	253	6.6
Ethiopia	410	409	99.7	1	.3	--	--
Ghana	790	--	--	790	100.0	--	--
Kenya	164	--	--	164	100.0	--	--
Liberia	1,060	766	72.3	294	27.7	--	--
Morocco	170	--	--	170	100.0	--	--
Somali Republic	261	261	100.0	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	918	--	--	665	72.4	253	27.6
Uganda	400	--	--	400	100.0	--	--

* Central and West Africa Office for Regional Activities.

Table 7. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1970

Allocation	Total	Environmental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Smallpox-Measles
			(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$3,969	$ 261	$ 497	$ 929	$ 164	$2,118
CWAORA	2,533	--	415	--	--	2,118
Country Total	1,436	261	82	929	164	--
Ethiopia	409	--	82	163	164	--
Liberia	766	--	--	766	--	--
Somali Republic	261	261	--	--	--	--

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Africa Region
FY 1970

Area	Project Title	Project Number	PASA, Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Regional	Regional Population Support	698-11-580-166		$ 151,000
"	Regional Population Planning (Pathfinder Fund)	698-11-580-189	(C) csd-575	--
"	Africa Regional Workshop-Nutrition	698-11-560-317	AFR(HA)08-70	45,000
"	Regional Demographic Survey Workshop	698-11-570-337	AFR(CA)22-70	28,000
"	Regional Population Planning-Population Council	698-11-580-346	(C) csd-629	--
Central West Africa Reg.	Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	625-11-510-116	AFR(HA)18-67	2,118,000
"	Regional Public Health Training	625-11-540-510		415,000
Botswana	No health projects			
Burundi	No health pro ects			
*Cameroon	No health projects			
*Central African Republic	No health projects			
*Chad	No health projects			
Congo(Kinshasa)	No health projects			
*Dahomey	Rural Water Supply	680-22-520-022	(L) 680-H-002	--

Area	Project Title	Project Number	PASA, Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Ethiopia	Malaria Eradication	663-11-510-006	(L) 663-H-013	164,000
"	Gondar Health College	663-11-540-003		64,000
"	Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea	663-11-540-005		18,000
"	Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004		163,000
"	Demographic Planning	663-11-570-165		1,030
*Gabon	No health projects			
*Gambia	No health projects			
*Ghana	Family Planning and Demographic Data Development	641-15-570-051		19,000
"	Rural Health Development/Family Planning	641-11-580-055		771,000
*Guinea	No health projects			
*Ivory Coast	No health projects			
Kenya	Nairobi Water Supply	615-22-521-117	(L)615-H-002	--
"	Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141		164,000
Lesotho	No health projects			
*Liberia	National Medical Center	669-11-540-054	(L) 669-H-004	766,000
"	Monrovia Water Supply	669-22-520-089	(L) 669-H-008	--
"	Monrovia Sewerage	669-52-520-075	(L) 669-H-009	--
"	Demographic Survey	669-11-590-109		207,000
"	Maternal and Child Health Training	669-11-540-110		87,000
Malagasy Republic	No health projects			

Area	Project Title	Project Number	PASA, Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Malawi	No health projects			
*Mali	No health projects			
Mauritius	No health projects			
Morocco	Population/Family Planning	608-11-580-089		170,000
*Niger	No health projects			
*Nigeria	Ibadan Water Supply	620-22-521-720	(L) 620-H-004	--
"	Lagos Water	620-22-520-709	(L) 620-H-014	--
Rwanda	No health projects			
*Senegal	No health projects			
*Sierra Leone	No health projects			
Somali Republic	Mogadiscio Water System	649-52-520-037	(L) 649-H-005	261,000
Swaziland	No health projects			
Tanzania	No health projects			
*Togo	No health projects			
Tunisia	Family Planning	664-11-580-224		665,000
"	Food and Nutrition: Lysine Fortification Study	664-11-560-255		253,000
Uganda	Population Census and Automatic Data Processing	617-11-780-051		25,000
"	Maternal and Child Health Training	617-11-570-057		375,000

Area	Project Title	Project Number	PASA, Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
*Upper Volta	No health projects			
Zambia	No health projects			

* Participates in the Regional Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication project. (Congo (Brazzaville), not listed above, is served by this project. Equatorial Guinea, not listed above, is also served by this project.)

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECTS

The FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds for all A.I.D. African Regional programs totaled $15.954 million. Of this amount, $224,000 (1.4%) was obligated for five regional health projects. These were: Regional Population Support, 698-11-580-166; Regional Population Planning, 698-11-580-189; Africa Regional Workshop-Nutrition, 698-11-560-317; Regional Demographic Survey Workshop, 698-11-570-337; and Regional Population Planning, 698-11-580-346.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA OFFICE FOR REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (CWAORA)

The FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for technical and capital assistance for CWAORA regional projects totaled $7.465 million. Of the total, $2.423 million (32.5%) was obligated for two health projects: Regional Public Health Training, 625-11-540-510; and Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication, 625-11-510-116.

AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Population Support
Project No. : 698-11-580-166
Contract No.: csd1171 T.O. #6
Contractor : Association of American Medical Colleges
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1978

Objectives and Description:

The major activities under this project are: to assist in developing and administering population and family planning projects in Africa which can not be easily implemented through separate regional or bilateral projects; and to provide overall supervision and monitoring of U.S.-supported population programs in Africa.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $151,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1969, a Regional Population Office was established in Ghana. The Regional Population Officer participated in the planning of regional and bilateral projects; provided technical advisory services to African governments upon request, and coordinated A.I.D. programs with international agencies and public and private organizations.

In FY 1970, the Association of Medical Schools in Africa was assisted in conducting a seminar to study ways to accelerate the inclusion of family planning and related training into medical school programs. The Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), assisted in planning and conducting the conference.

A small grant was made to the University of Ghana to support studies by senior students of special demographic problems relevant to Sub-Saharan Africa.

AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Pathfinder Fund Activities
Project No. : 698-11-580-189
Contract No.: AFR 575
Contractor : The Pathfinder Fund
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. support to the Pathfinder Fund augments the Fund's resources for developing family planning projects and making initial grants to individuals and local organizations interested in and working with such programs. Wherever possible, these services are integrated into health programs providing for maternal and child health services, health education, and training. The specific objective of the Fund is to establish family planning clinics and support them with clinical equipment, contraceptives, educational materials, and funds for training and local costs. Assistance is provided until the clinics qualify for assistance from larger foundations or are integrated into national health services.

Financing:

An initial grant was made in FY 1968 in the amount of $250,000. No additional grant funds were provided in FY 1969 or FY 1970.

Progress to Date:

The A.I.D. grant has supported activities such as small private family planning clinics in the Gambia and in Dahomey, a private hospital in Northwest Congo for a program combined with maternal and child health services, training for participants from Uganda, Nigeria and Liberia to study family planning technology, technical services, and a motivational film to explain the advantages of child spacing.

AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding
Project No. : 698-11-560-317
PASA No. : AFR(HA) 08-70
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This workshop was conducted for the purpose of discussing problems of malnutrition in African countries and to formulate recommendations and develop plans for alleviating these problems. Consultants were furnished by A.I.D. through a PASA with the U.S. Public Health Service.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $45,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The third of a series of African Nutrition Conferences was held in Tunis from May 25 to 29, 1970, sponsored by the African Governments and A.I.D. It convened leaders in the fields of agriculture, planning, private industry, health, nutrition and child feeding from nine countries from Central and North Africa. Twenty-three other African countries participated in the first two conferences, held in Dakar in March 1968, and Nairobi in May 1969.

AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Demographic Survey Workshop
Project No. : 698-11-570-337
PASA No. : AFR(CA) 22-70
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to prepare African technicians with some basic skills and technical background for planning and carrying out demographic surveys in Africa.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $28,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Bureau of the Census conducted special courses for 14 African participants in conjunction with the Atlantida Workshop from May 28 to August 21, 1970.

AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Population Planning
Project No. : 698-11-580-346
Contract No.: AFR 629
Contractor : The Population Council
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: 1975

Objectives and Description:

The major objective of this project is to aid in the collection and analysis of information needed to assess population growth and its effects. Under this grant the work of the Population Council has emphasized the collection and analysis of data needed to assess population growth and its effects in order to arrive at country needs.

This activity deals primarily with selective studies designed to collect and analyze data in such areas as sample vital events registration, determinants of fertility and attitudes toward family planning. The studies are carried out through aid to African university centers and private organizations. Assistance to African Governments is given on request.

Training of Africans at African and U.S. institutions is also included. The Council undertakes some activities directly, such as provision of training grants to African governments or university faculty. It also makes sub-grants to individuals and government organizations.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The first Population Council sub-grant was made to Makerere University College in Uganda, for a program of research in vital registration and differential growth in several geographic regions of the country. In Ethiopia, a knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) study is being financed in the Institute of Ethiopian Studies at Haile Selassie I University. Another KAP study has been initiated in Niger. A vital registration study is being undertaken in Sierra Leone, and the University of Dar es Salaam is making a study of internal migrations in Tanzania. The Tanzanian Bureau of Statistics has also been provided with magnetic tapes to store census data.

CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication
Project No. : 698-11-510-116
PASA No. : AFR(HA) 18-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist 20 West and Central African countries in the eradication of smallpox and the control of measles.

Smallpox is one of the most lethal diseases known to man and in Africa kills approximately 25% of those stricken. The smallpox portion of the project represents a U.S. contribution to the global program sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), to eradicate the disease throughout the world. The measles portion of this dual campaign is intended to reduce a major cause of death and disability among young Africans.

Technical direction of the project is carried out for A.I.D. by the Center for Disease Control of the PHS under a PASA. Commodities are provided by A.I.D. through grant agreements with the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight Against Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and by the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Planning and operations in West Africa are coordinated by the OCCGE and by the OCEAC, by the governments of participating countries and with WHO, as required.

Phase I included one mass smallpox vaccination of the entire population of the 20 countries and a simultaneous measles vaccination of all susceptible children between the ages of six months and six years, later reduced to four years in most countries. Phase II, the present stage of the project, is limited to a maintenance program consisting of smallpox vaccinations for persons not vaccinated in Phase I, and surveillance.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $2,118,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Between January 1967, when the program started, through January 1970, 105,252,336 people had been vaccinated against smallpox and 17,034,747 children against measles. By January 1970, Phase I had been completed in 13 countries and Northern and Western Nigeria and was to be completed in the balance of the countries (with the possible exception of Mauritania and Nigeria) by June 1971.

Approximately 2,570 Africans have received training in Africa in various aspects of the conduct of these campaigns; 26 have received more specialized study in disease control in the U.S. and Africa.

A continuing evaluation is being made by A.I.D. and C.D.C. to determine what assistance if any should be given to the countries in the transition period after June 30, 1971.

Under the PASA, PHS has furnished approximately 25 staff members at its headquarters in Atlanta, three staff members at the Regional Office in Nigeria, and 37 medical and operations officers in the participating countries.

CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Public Health Training
Project No. : 625-11-540-510
Began : 1969
Estimated Termination Date: 1975

Objectives and Description:

Assistance is provided to the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa, (OCEAC), for improvement of health services in member countries: Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Congo (B). Project activities include: (1) developing a blueprint for local health services which will combine mobile endemic disease control with fixed basic health services; (2) strengthening its training programs by developing training techniques which will prepare auxiliary health workers to provide new type of basic health services; and (3) expanding its capacity to produce appropriate health education materials for use by basic health workers.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $415,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, a grant agreement was signed with OCEAC. A contract with a U.S. university was under negotiation

EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL PROJECTS (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda)

The FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for technical and capital assistance for East African Regional projects totaled $4.470 million. There were no health projects included in the East African Regional program.

BOTSWANA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $30,000 were obligated for Special Self-Help and Development Project Activities. There were no A.I.D. supported health activities.

BURUNDI

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $51,000 were obligated for activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project.

CAMEROON

In FY 1970, USAID/Cameroon obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling $100,000 for agricultural extension and education projects, and activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project, 631-11-998-028.

No health projects were contained in the Mission program but the Cameroon is included in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $100,000 were obligated for activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project, 676-11-998-018.

The Central African Republic participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CHAD

Foreign Aid funds amounting to $54,000 were obligated in FY 1970 for activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project, 677-11-998-016.

Chad participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

In FY 1970, the Congo (K) was made one of the development-emphasis countries in A.I.D.'s Africa program. FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $9,282,000 were obligated for projects designed to re-establish a productive agricultural sector and to rehabilitate the transport infrastructure needed for agricultural development. No health projects were included in the FY 1970 program.

DAHOMEY

In FY 1970, USAID/Dahomey obligated grant funds amounting to $101,000 for Self-Help Development projects to be undertaken by the local population.

A loan-funded project, Rural Water Supply, 680-22-520-002, did not require additional funds.

Dahomey participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

DAHOMEY
Project Name: Rural Water Supply
Project No. : 680-22-520-022
Loan No. : 680-H-002
Authorized : February 21, 1967
Signed : May 19, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to cover design and commodity procurement costs for contruction of potable water supply systems for 15 small villages.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$850,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	170,741

Progress to Date:

Engineer reported to the project site in April 1969. A portion of the commodities have been processed and put out for bids for three villages. Contracts were awarded.

ETHIOPIA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $15,571,000 were obligated for technical and capital assistance projects. Of the total, $410,030 (2.63%) was obligated for health projects.

Five health projects were active in FY 1970: Malaria Eradication, 663-15-511-006; Gondar Public Health College, 663-11-540-003; Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea, 663-11-540-005; Public Health Advisory Services, 663-11-590-004; and a new project, Demographic Planning, 663-15-570-165.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 663-11-510-006
Began : Fiscal Year 1958
Loan No. : 663-H-013, 013A
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967, 1969
Signed : August 1968, November 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service in the development of the overall eradication program and to give guidance in the organization, training and deployment of local staff, the assessment of logistic and technical needs and the determination of operational procedures.

The project's target objective was to reach about 50% of the population (12 million) who are infected with malaria at any one time, and allow more Ethiopians to live in fertile areas of the country. Malarious areas include more than half of the total land area.

Financing:

Loan Agreement 663-11-013 Amount: $5,800,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 5,559,357

Loan Agreement 663-11-013A Amount: 3,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: none

FY 1970 - $164,000 in grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, IEG budget limitations made it necessary to revise the Plan of Operations. Agreement was reached by all involved parties that the revised plan could not be completed before the beginning of FY 1972, therefore, an interim plan was to be put into effect for FY 1971. In accordance with World Health Assembly resolutions, a Malaria Strategy Review Team, composed of international experts, performed its study during the latter part of FY 1970. In its report, it recommended, in effect, that the Malaria Program in Ethiopia be implemented on a control rather than an eradication basis, with only a very modest portion of Area A left in complete eradication operations to demonstrate the feasibility (or lack thereof) of interrupting the transmission of malaria.

ETHIOPIA
Project Name: Gondar Health College
Project No. : 663-11-540-003
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Gondar Public Health College and Training Center was established in 1954 with the collaboration and participation of WHO, USAID, and the Imperial Ethiopian Government. The objective was to assist the Ministry of Health develop a nationwide system of decentralized generalized health services with emphasis on prevention and general public health measures. The College was established to train staff which was essential to the success of the entire health program. In 1962 the College, which had been directed and administered by the Ministry of Public Health, became a part of the Haile Selassie I University. WHO suspended its support of the College in 1967. UNICEF's support of the project was gradually reduced and withdrawn at the end of the 1968 academic year. By means of the participant training program and on-site U.S. advisory services the development of an Ethiopian staff has gradually progressed.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $64,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

FY 1970 was to be the final year of A.I.D. funding for this project. Six physicians' salaries were "topped off." U.S. staff has focused mainly on improving the curriculum including practical training for public health officers in local health centers. The U.S. also provided a one million dollar development loan in FY 1968 to Haile Selassie I University, a part of which was for design and specifications of library and dormitory facilities at Gondar as well as for books and equipment.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea
Project No. : 663-11-540-005
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project was to improve health care in Eritrea by contributing to the development of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing and the nursing section of the Provincial Health Department. A.I.D. assistance included the services of nursing education advisors; payment of supplemental salaries for three other advisors employed under Ethiopian Government contracts; U.S. training of Ethiopian nurses in public health, nursing education, and midwifery; and the provision of a small amount of commodities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $18,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The original aims of the project have been achieved. The remaining A.I.D. nurse advisors were phased out in FY 1969.

The entire faculty of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing is Ethiopian except the American science instructor, whose salary is topped. FY 1970 funds cover this.

ETHIOPIA
Project Name: Public Health Advisory Services
Project No. : 663-11-590-004
Began : Fiscal Year 1953
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The following objectives for this project initiated in FY 1953 are expected to be reached by FY 1973: completion of the basic organizational structuring of the Ministry of Health to render it capable to plan and conduct the expanding national health program; establishment of 14 provincial health department, 107 rural health centers and 1,100 health stations; establishment of the Department of Health Education and Training; establishment of a Nursing Division capable of providing professional leadership to nursing education institutions and to the network of provincial and local nursing and midwifery services.

The health advisory services provided under this project have been focused on assisting the Ministry of Health in the development of decentralized generalized health services in Ethiopia.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $163,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. is assisting the Ethiopian Public Health Ministry improve and expand health services throughout Ethiopia. The Ministry of Health now operates 61 rural health centers and 520 health stations staffed by Gondar Public Health College trained personnel.

U.S. advisors have helped to establish the Divisions of Health Services, Nursing, Health Education, Administrative and Health Planning, as integral services within the Ministry of Health. The leadership positions in the above services, with one exception, are filled by Ethiopians who received their training under the A.I.D. participant program. FY 1970 funds cover salary-topping for two technicians and one direct-hire Public Health Advisor, and training for new and continuing participants.

ETHIOPIA
Project Name: Demographic Planning
Project No. : 663-11-570-165
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. consultant services were furnished to prepare recommendations for grant assistance to improve the quality and the collection of vital demographic data.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,030 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Initial consultation was initiated in FY 1970.

GABON

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $25,000 were obligated for Self-Help projects only.

Gabon participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GAMBIA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $25,000 were obligated for self-help activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project, 635-11-998-002.

Gambia is included in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

In FY 1970, the USAID Mission obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to $17,652,000 for its activities. Of the total, $790,000 (4.47%) was obligated for two health projects: Family Planning and Demographic Data Development, 641-15-580-051; and Rural Health Development/Family Planning, 641-11-580-055.

Ghana participates also in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

Project Name: Family Planning and Demographic Data Development
Project No. : 641-15-570-051
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project were: (1) to contribute to knowledge and understanding of the relationship of population growth to economic and social development in Ghana; (2) to obtain data on knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning in Ghana; and (3) to train Ghanaian personnel in analyzing population trends.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $19,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Training of Ghanaian personnel in statistical skills and family planning programming were provided under the project.

A.I.D. financed a demographic sample survey to provide fertility and mortality data for urban and rural areas of Ghana. This study was carried out by the Demographic Unit of the University of Ghana. A short-term advisor from the U.S. Bureau of the Census advised on the content and conduct of the survey, and trained Ghanaians in demographic research and other aspects of family planning. The project was phased out in December 1970 on completion of the sample survey.

GHANA

Project Name: Rural Health Development/
Family Planning
Project No. : 641-11-580-055
Contract No.: AFR-697
Contractor : University of California at
Los Angeles
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist Ghana in initiating a comprehensive rural family care and training program which will emphasize maternal and child health and family planning. A pilot project is being carried out by the Ghana Medical School and the School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles.

The project will test and demonstrate methods and techniques for providing a comprehensive family health program, including family planning services, to the rural population and perhaps later on in an urban area.

In addition, the project will provide a training program for medical students, physicians, and paramedical personnel of the Ghana Medical School and the Ministry of Health.

The findings of the project will be fed into programs for service and training on a national scale and will support the provisions of the newly promulgated population policy.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $771,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

GUINEA

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $75,000 were obligated for small Self-Help projects.

Guinea participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

IVORY COAST

Foreign Aid funds amounting to $25,000 were obligated in FY 1970 for Self-Help projects.

Ivory Coast participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

KENYA

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $5,845,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $164,000 (2.81%) was obligated for a health project, Population Dynamics, 615-11-580-141. One loan-funded health project was also active, Nairobi Water Supply, 615-22-521-117, 615-H-002.

KENYA
Project Name: Nairobi Water Supply
Project No. : 615-22-521-117
Loan No. : 615-H-002
Authorized : May 24, 1963
Signed : December 28, 1964

Objectives and Description:

To assist in financing the expansion of the Nairobi Water Supply system in order to provide an additional six million gallons of potable water per day.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $2,200,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 2,139,278

Progress to Date:

Following some delay with installation of pipe fittings, the project was to have been completed by the close of FY 1970.

TAMS and Pascal and Ludwig of California completed their services on the dams.

KENYA
Project Name: Population Dynamics
Project No. : 615-11-580-141
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1979

Objectives and Description:

The Government of Kenya has embarked on a nationwide family planning program. A.I.D. is supporting the Government's program by providing advisors and equipment, including contraceptives. The project was designed to: (1) Provide assistance to the Government of Kenya (GOK) to carry out a census of its population in the latter part of 1969; and (2) Assist the Ministry of Health in improving a family planning education program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $164,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A demographer, a data processing advisor, and two short-term census experts from the U.S. Census Bureau planned, executed and analyzed the August 1969 Kenya Census, regarded as the finest census Kenya has had. It revealed that Kenya is growing at 3.4% annually and has created public awareness of Kenya's population problems. An audio-visual specialist and a health educator were to arrive in July 1970 to assist the Ministry of Health prepare a comprehensive work plan on health education. They are developing useful family planning education materials.

LESOTHO

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $12,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development project activities only.

No health projects were contained in the country program.

LIBERIA

In FY 1970, USAID/Liberia obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to $4,934,000. Of this total, $1,060,000 (21.48%) was obligated for health projects. Other A.I.D. assistance was concentrated on rural development, education and public administration.

Of the five active health projects, three required FY 1970 funds. These health projects were: National Medical Center, 669-51-540-054; Demographic Survey, 669-11-590-109; and Maternal Child Health Family Planning Training, 669-11-540-110. The other active projects were financed by loans made in prior years. These are: Monrovia Water Supply, 669-22-520-089; and Monrovia Sewerage, 669-52-520-075.

Liberia also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

LIBERIA
Project Name: National Medical Center
Project No. : 669-11-540-054
Loan No. : 669-H-004
Authorized : June 18, 1963
Signed : December 6, 1963
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to help improve Liberian health care by assisting with the development of the Liberian National Medical Center. The Center includes the following institutions:

1. Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts, (TNIMA), which provides paramedical training.

2. John F. Kennedy Memorial Medical Center. The Center will provide comprehensive outpatient and inpatient hospital services, facilities for the TNIMA, and a student dormitory.

3. Maternity Center Hospital, which provides outpatient and hospital services to women and children including maternity care.

It is planned that the Liberian National Medical Center will serve as a referral, teaching, and consultative clinical center for the nation, and provide for the training of medical, paramedical and public health manpower. Within the National Public Health Service, the Center is administered through the Hospital and Training Board appointed by the President.

Grant funds are used by A.I.D. to finance the services of U.S. specialists under a PASA with the PHS. The advisors assist with the recruitment and selection of students, improving budget and administrative procedures, and aid in the development of curriculum, including teaching methods and materials.

Loan funds have been used in financing materials and services for constructing a 250 bed hospital, dormitory and training facilities for paramedical students.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $6,810,000
Amount Utilized 60/30/70: 5,546,524

FY 1970 - $766,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

All technician positions for the PHS team were filled by the end of the third quarter of FY 1970. Construction of the hospital was essentially complete, but processing of several categories of equipment remained unfinished. Delay in delivery of essential equipment was expected to force postponement of the opening of JFK Hospital until late FY 1971.

The TNIMA continued with plans to begin a bacculaureate program in nursing in conjunction with the University of Liberia, with the first two years primarily university-centered and the latter two year principally clinically oriented. The School of Nursing was conducting a thorough curriculum review and revisions to strengthen it were to be made.

Total enrollment in the TNIMA schools in March 1970 was 136:

School of Nursing	
Professional nursing students	73
Practical nursing students	20
Midwifery students	10
School of Environmental Health	15
School of Health Assistants	18

LIBERIA

Project Name: Monrovia Water Supply
Project No. : 669-22-520-089
Loan No. : 669-H-008
Authorized : June 12, 1964
Signed : August 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This project assists with the financing of materials and services to construct a water supply system which will deliver an average of eight million gallons daily to Monrovia and environs.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$7,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	6,952,565

Progress to Date:

The project has been completed. It was dedicated January 7, 1969. The construction contract was with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia.

LIBERIA

Project Name	:	Monrovia Sewerage
Project No.	:	669-52-520-075
Loan No.	:	669-H-009
Authorized	:	June 17, 1965
Signed	:	October 8, 1965

Objectives and Description:

The project assists with the financing of materials and services to provide the Monrovia area with new sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. The expanded system is designed to serve collection requirements through the year 1985 and treatment requirements through 1976.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$7,200,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	5,665,964

Progress to Date:

The treatment plant was scheduled to begin operation in June 1971. All imported equipment had arrived.

The contract for this project is with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia, a U.S. firm.

LIBERIA
Project Name: Demographic Survey
Project No. : 669-11-590-109
Began : June 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The Government of Liberia, with USAID assistance, plans to do a five-year demographic household survey aimed at collecting relevant demographic information. The survey will be designed to yield statistics relating largely to infant mortality rates, fertility rates, household composition, and migration rates, and will provide a rough but meaningful guide to population trends.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $207,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Through a PASA with the Bureau of the Census, A.I.D. has funded the services of a Statistical Advisor. A demographic household survey was initiated. The initial survey enumeration was completed throughout Liberia. The survey is continuing on schedule. A manual of all survey procedures, The Liberian Population Growth Survey Handbook - 1969, has been prepared, published and distributed. It may be used as a base model for conducting similar surveys in other developing countries. Training of participants is on schedule to insure that well trained survey personnel will be continually available when needed. All crucial commodities for survey maintenance had been ordered and had arrived. Several methodological techniques have been introduced into survey procedures, including the issuing of birth and death certificates and detailed tabulations of events by method of enumeration and selected characteristics of persons involved with these events.

LIBERIA
Project Name: Maternal and Child Health Family Planning Training
Project No. : 669-11-540-110
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide in-service training in maternal and child health and family health services for nurses, midwives and other paramedical personnel. Training will also be provided for physicians and supervisory nurses in organization, administration and operation of family planning activities as an integral part of maternal-child health services.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $87,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. is supporting the training of 200 nurse/midwives over a five-year period. Training is primarily directed toward those serving in rural parts of the country. A public health nurse and a nurse/midwife furnished by A.I.D. are assisting in strengthening basic nursing curriculum to include maternal and child health and public health nursing aspects.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $110,000 were obligated for activities under the Special Self-Help and Development project, 687-11-998-026.

MALAWI

The only Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 were $50,000 for Self-Help Development activities carried out by the local population.

MALI

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $80,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

Mali participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

MAURITIUS

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $80,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

MOROCCO

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $10,294,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of the total, $170,000 (1.7%) was obligated for one health project; Population/Family Planning, 608-11-580-089. Major program emphasis focused on agriculture, industry, tourism and manpower development.

MOROCCO
Project Name: Population/Family Planning
Census and Demography
Project No. : 608-11-580-089
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The stated goal of the Population and Family Planning strategy, expressed in the Health Sector of the 1968-1972 Five-Year Development Plan is a 10% reduction in birth rates from 50 to 45 per thousand population at the end of the Five-Year Plan period. To assist the Government of Morocco in the development of an effective nationwide family planning program, A.I.D. agreed to provide the following:

1. To assist the GOM in the development of a reliable census, vital statistics and demographic data which would provide the basis for determination and measurement of the country's population dynamics and provide data for the evaluation of the national family planning program.

2. To assist the GOM in the development of a national family planning program which eventually would bring family planning information and services to all fertile couples in the country.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $170,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Three U.S. Bureau of the Census specialists, including a Data Processing Advisor, a Statistical Sampling Advisor and a Cartographic Expert, had been assisting the GOM in plans for the scheduled 1970 Census. Postponement of the Census to September 1970 necessitated revision of project schedule.

A full-time A.I.D. Public Health Physician Advisor was assigned to the project on December 1, 1969. As a result, specific project goals and targets were beginning to be defined and developed with the Ministry of Public Health.

A.I.D. supports participant training in the fields of family planning technology, administration education, statistics, demography and evaluation.

NIGER

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $75,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

Niger participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $39,705,000 were obligated for A.I.D. supported programs in Nigeria. Of this total, $28,542,000 was for Nigerian relief and rehabilitation after the civil war ended in January. In addition to the dollar-funded contribution to this effort, $16 million was for Food for Peace, Title II foodstuffs. Four million dollars of the latter went to the League of Red Cross Societies and to the International Committee of the Red Cross to support the massive feeding and medical program for three million people. U.S. dollar assistance included four packaged disaster hospitals, 12 doctors from the U.S. Public Health Service working on a nutrition/health survey plan, and additional funds for measles/smallpox campaigns in Biafra.

On-going A.I.D. health activities included one loan-funded project, Ibadan Water Supply, 620-22-521-720, 620-H-004. Another health project, Lagos Water Supply, 620-22-520-709, 620-H-014, for which loan funds were authorized in FY 1969, remained unsigned and inactive.

Nigeria also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA

Project Name	:	Ibadan Water Supply
Project No.	:	620-22-521-720
Loan No.	:	620-H-004
Authorized	:	Fiscal Year 1963
Signed	:	December 8, 1963
Amendment A	:	Signed April 11, 1968
Amendment B	:	Signed February 18, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the construction of a dam, storage reservoirs, and a water treatment plant with a capacity of 18 million gallons per day. It provides also for the transmission water system to Ibadan and for major distribution mains.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $21,800,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 14,499,056

In addition to the original $12.1 million an amendment was authorized April 23, 1967 for $4.6 million, and the agreement was signed April 11, 1968. On June 17, 1968, an additional authorization of $5.1 million was authorized and the loan agreement was signed February 18, 1969.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970 the contract was let for construction of the water treatment plant which was to be completed by April 1972. Present water supply was increased by 3,000,000 gallons through use of a temporary supply system.

A.I.D. has contracted with the following companies:

Management: Stanley Consultants Incorporated, Muscotine, Iowa

Design Engineering: Gilbert Associates, Reading, Pennsylvania

Construction: (1) PreLoan, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut;
(2) Interpace - Parsippany, New Jersey;
(3) Pascal & Ludwig, Upland, California

NIGERIA
Project Name: Lagos Water
Project No. : 620-22-520-709
Loan No. : 620-H-014
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1969
Signed : Not yet signed

Objectives and Description:

To increase the available potable water from 28.8 M.G.D. to 64.4 M.G.D. It provides for expansion of the intake works treatment plant and the transmission and distribution mains; also for investigation of future sources of water supply. In addition, a study of the proposed establishment of a Water Authority will be made.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $2,100,000

Progress to Date:

As of June 30, 1970, the loan agreement remained unsigned. There is no progress to report.

RWANDA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $26,000 were obligated for A.I.D. support to Self-Help Development projects.

SENEGAL

In FY 1970, Self-Help Development activities were funded through the Special Development Authority in the amount of $50,000.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $165,000 were obligated for one remaining project: Agricultural Development of the Casamance Region, 685-11-190-023.

Senegal also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SIERRA LEONE

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $100,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

Sierra Leone participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $2,221,000 were obligated for on-going A.I.D. technical assistance and loan supported projects where such assistance was still required. The major activities supported were in the fields of agriculture, education, transportation, and public safety.

There was one active health project during FY 1970: Mogadiscio Water System, 649-52-520-037. Loan funds were committed in a prior year for this project. These funds have been supplemented by grant funds each fiscal year.

SOMALI REPUBLIC
Project Name: Mogadiscio Water System
Project No. : 649-52-520-037
Loan No. : 649-H-005
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to enable the Somali Government to realize a potable water supply for its capital city.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount	:	$ 8,500,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:		950,641

FY 1970 - $261,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Mogadiscio Water Agency was established as an autonomous body by law in December 1967. A management team of U.S. water utility management personnel were selected to assist the Mogadiscio Water Agency in establishing and initially operating the water supply utility. A contract was signed in May 1968 with the Middle West Service Company, Chicago, with grant financing. This firm is advising the Authority on its establishment.

The Parsons Corporation, Los Angeles, is developing the well field and designing the distribution system.

As of June 1971, 19 well had been drilled. Johnson Pump Company of California was awarded the bid for pumps. On December 24, 1970, Amelco, Hawaii, was awarded the construction contract. Target date for completion is March 1973.

SWAZILAND

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $33,000 were obligated by A.I.D. for Self-Help Development activities. These funds provided support for small, local self-help projects of a development nature undertaken by the local population.

TANZANIA

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $3,019,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. None of this amount was for health projects. Emphasis was on improvement of livestock, agriculture services, fish marketing development and engineering services.

Expenditures concluded on one loan funded project financed in a prior year: Regional Urban Water Supplies System, 621-22-520-054.

TOGO

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $100,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

Togo participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

TUNISIA

In FY 1970, USAID/Tunisia obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling $14,645,000 for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $918,000 (6.3%) was obligated for two health projects: Family Planning, 664-11-580-224; and Food Fortification and Nutrition, 664-11-560-225.

In a health-related project, Tunis Sfax Water Supply, 664-22-120-178, U.S. assistance has been given since FY 1963 through loan and grant funds to the Government of Tunisia to assist in its efforts to provide sufficient water for the urban centers of Tunis and Sfax, and to develop a water supply and irrigation system on the El Haouria area of Cap Bow. This project continued to be active through FY 1970. The Water Treatment Plant was scheduled to be completed in July 1971.

TUNISIA
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 644-11-580-224
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Tunisia in reducing its annual rate of population increase to 2.6% by 1975 and to 2.3% by 1980 through an improved and expanded family planning program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $665,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

USAID/Tunisia has encouraged the GOT to carry out its family planning policy by assisting initially with the establishment of the Tunisian Family Planning Service (TFPS). The TFPS now has suitable quarters, and has employed 60% of its programmed central office staff and 45% of its programmed regional office staff. USAID had on duty in FY 1970 a health educator and an advisor in family planning administration, and was recruiting a public health physician and a nurse-midwife to assist with the national family planning program. Nine participants were in long-term training in the U.S., in health education at the end of FY 1970. Commodity support has also been provided to a limited extent. Various other donors are carrying out activities which supplement those of USAID in assisting the Tunisian family planning program.

TUNISIA
Project Name: Food Fortification and Nutrition
Project No. : 664-11-560-255
Contract No.: AFR 650
Contractor : Harvard University
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist Tunisia in a national effort to combat malnutrition, particularly in preschool children.

In May 1969, the Government of Tunisia issued a Decree creating the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, the only one of its kind in the world having under one overall management human nutrition, food science and technology, nutrition education and extension, and food economics and planning. USAID is concentrating its assistance on activities to develop and strengthen the program of the Institute.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $253,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The most important activity of the Institute is the Lysine Fortification Study which has been set up in cooperation with the Nutrition Department of the School of Public Health of Harvard University under a USAID contract. The study, started in FY 1970, will take four or five years to complete. It is designed to determine whether lysine fortification of cereals has nutritional benefit under real-life conditions. If it does, the objective is to fortify all commercially milled wheat in Tunisia with lysine, vitamins and minerals. One PHS nutrition advisor served with this project.

UGANDA

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $2,531,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities primarily aimed at livestock development, improvement of agriculture services and education, and public administration. Of the total, $400,000 (15.80%) was obligated for two health projects: Population Census and Automatic Data Processing, 617-11-570-051; and Maternal-Child Health and Demographic Research, 617-11-570-057.

UGANDA

Project Name: Population Census - Automatic Data Processing
Project No. : 617-11-780-051
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D.'s objective in this project is to assist the Government of Uganda to establish an efficient data processing electronic computer center in Kampala capable of processing the 1969 census, as well as to maintain a continuing and effective computer service capable of supplying reliable statistics necessary for administrative and planning purposes.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $25,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A computer programmer has been working at the computer center since mid-1969, organizing and training Ugandan staff. Because of the heavy workload in processing the census, and equipment breakdowns, analysis has not gone as quickly as planned. In order to speed up the project, A.I.D. requested experts from the Bureau of Census for seven months of TDY consultation under a PASA. Two Ugandans were trained in computer programming in the U.S.

UGANDA
Project Name: Maternal and Child Health Training
Project No. : 617-11-570-057
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to increase the quality and quantity of medical, paramedical, nursing, midwife, public health, and social worker staff in a broad range of family health activities, including family planning. To carry out the objectives of the project, it is planned that an American university contractor will be selected to coordinate the project and provide key U.S. staff working with the Makerere University College Medical Staff.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $375,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project was signed at the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

UPPER VOLTA

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds amounting to $100,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities.

Upper Volta participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

ZAMBIA

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $15,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development activities carried out by the local population.

EAST ASIA REGION

Program Plans

The A.I.D. Program Presentation to Congress proposed for FY 1970 included Development Loans, Technical Assistance and Supporting Assistance. The Development Loans were to be for Indonesia and Korea. The bulk of Supporting Assistance was to be for Laos and Thailand, with the balance for grants for the Southeast Asia regional program and the final year of the planned phase-out of Supporting Assistance for Korea. Technical Assistance grants were proposed for the five participating countries of the region, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Regional projects. Family planning programs with A.I.D. assistance were to be increased from the previous year.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $191.541 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities in the East Asia Region. Of this total, $16.147 million (8.4%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 8 on page 79.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for each type of activity are shown in Table 9 on page 80.

There were 18 active health, population and nutrition projects in the East Asia Region in FY 1970. Two of these were regional projects; 16 were country projects. Each of the five A.I.D. assisted countries in the Region had one or more projects. There were no new projects initiated in any of the health, population or nutrition categories. The distribution by activity was as follows:

Project	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Initiated Prior Years
Total	18	-	18 1/
Health	11	-	11
Population	6	-	6
Nutrition	1	-	1

1/ Six health and six population projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1970 funds.

The six health projects for which FY 1970 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 10 on page 81.

As of June 30, 1970, A.I.D. had 44 health staff members on field assignment in East Asia. Twenty-six were A.I.D. direct-hire employees

and 18 were provided by the Public Health Service through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS
Total	44	26	18
Physicians	5	5	-
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	4	4	-
Population Officers (non-medical)	4	4	-
Malaria Advisors (medical)	1	-	1
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	13	-	13
Malaria Training Advisors	3	-	3
Nurses	2	2	-
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	-
Sanitarian	1	1	-
Dentist	1	1	-
Health Educators	2	1	1
Medical Technologists	2	2	-
Medical Technician	1	1	-
Medical Supply Advisors	2	2	-
Communications Media Advisor	1	1	-
Administrative Assistant	1	1	-

Seventeen of a total of 43 staff members were assigned to Malaria Eradication projects.

The names, positions, and location of the A.I.D. and P.H.S. staff are given beginning on page 381.

Table 8. Funds obligated for A.I.D. activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Health Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$191,541	$16,167	8.4
Regional	12,835	1,296	10.1
Country Total	178,706	14,871	8.3
Indonesia	56,219	430	.76
Korea	34,955	888	2.5
Laos	51,941	4,755	9.1
Philippines	9,046	5,448	60.2
Thailand	26,545	3,350	12.6

Table 9. Funds obligated for health and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, East Asia Region, FY 1970*

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population
			(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$16,167	$6,871	42.5	$9,296	57.5
Regional	1,296	673	51.9	623	48.1
Country Total	14,851	6,198		8,673	
Indonesia	430	--	--	430	100.0
Korea	888	--	--	888	100.0
Laos	4,755	3,643	76.6	1,112	23.4
Philippines	5,448	500	9.2	4,948	90.8
Thailand	3,330	2,055	61.7	1,295	38.9

* There were no nutrition projects funded in FY 1970 in the East Asia Region.

Table 10. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Environmental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
			(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$6,871	$299	--	$4,373	$1,526	$673
Regional	673	--	--	--	--	673
Country Total	6,198	299	--	4,373	1,526	--
Laos	3,643	--	--	3,643	--	--
Philippines	500	--	--	--	500	--
Thailand	2,055	299	--	730	1,026	--

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

East Asia Region
FY 1970

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Regional	SEATO Cholera Research Program	498-11-510-138		673,000
"	Family Planning	498-11-580-200		623,000
Indonesia	Family Planning	497-15-580-188		430,000
Korea	Taegu Waterworks	489-22-250-626	489-H-021	--
"	Seoul City Bokwang Dong Waterworks	489-22-250-642	489-H-034	--
"	Seoul City Sewage Treatment Plant	489-22-250-657	489-H-038	--
"	Inchon City Municipal Waterworks	489-22-250-665	489-H-048	--
"	Health and Family Planning	489-11-580-649		888,000
Laos	Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning	439-11-570-081		1,112,000
"	Public Health Development	439-11-590-066		3,643,000
Philippines	Malaria Eradication	492-11-510-013		500,000
"	Nutrition Support	492-11-590-085		--
"	Population Planning	492-11-530-220		4,948,000
Thailand	Malaria Eradication	493-11-510-107		1,026,000
"	Potable Water	493-11-521-186		299,000
"	Chiengmai Medical School	493-11-540-174		--
"	Rural Health	493-11-540-179		730,000
"	Family Health	493-11-580-209		1,295,000

East Asia Regional Projects

A.I.D. supports Asian proposals for cooperative economic and social development involving several countries working together on common problems. It also encourages maximum involvement of other developed nations and international organizations in such programs.

In FY 1970, specific program objectives were: (1) to help the Mekong Committee (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam) develop the resources of the lower Mekong Basin; (2) to help the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES) establish regional centers of academic excellence in fields such as agricultural research, engineering, mathematics, science, tropical medicine and English language training; (3) to support multilateral and cooperative efforts for improving the quality and supply of food; (4) to support regional projects in family planning, industrial productivity and economic planning.

In FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds for regional projects totaled $12.835 million, of which $1.296 million (10.09%) was for two health projects: SEATO Cholera Research Program, 498-11-510-138; and Regional Family Planning, 498-11-580-200.

In addition, Foreign Aid funds were used for three non-health projects of regional scope that had health components. These were: Asian Institute of Technology, 498-11-660-114; Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group, 498-11-990-208; and Regional Education Development (SEAMES), 498-11-690-198.

The Asian Institute of Technology is a regional institution, located in Bangkok, for graduate study and research in engineering responsive to the needs of Southeast Asia. Since its establishment a decade ago it has developed into a recognized institution offering graduate programs in hydraulics, transportation, structures, soils and public health engineering.

The Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group's members are drawn from over 34 universities, 15 foundations and similar non-profit bodies, A.I.D. and other U.S. agency officials, covering at least 13 disciplines of the social and natural sciences. Ten similar groups meet four times a year, with Asian representatives participating in the deliberations, to exchange ideas on various fields of inquiry. Research on population movements and dynamics is an example of one of the health-related activities carried on by the institutions represented by SEADAG members.

The Regional Education Development project assists countries of Southeast Asia in the development of regional education programs. Under the Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organization, a Permanent Secretariat (SEAMES) was established in January 1969, representing founding members Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. Among the regional educational centers receiving support from the U.S. is the Regional Tropical Medicine

and Public Health (TROPMED) program which is underway at cooperating national centers in Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Project Name: SEATO Cholera Research
Project No. : 498-11-510-138
PASA No. : FE 53-66
Began : FY 1959
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1975

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this program is to develop and demonstrate improved techniques for the prevention and eventual eradication of cholera. Research is carried on at the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in the Institute of Public Health at Dacca, East Pakistan, by the United States, the United Kingdom and other SEATO member countries. Operations are under the direction of the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the International Directing Council of the Cholera Research Laboratory.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $673,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.
USAID/Karachi provided $170,000 in local currency.
USPHS provided $166,000 and $1,000,000 equivalent from P.L. 480 funds.
United Kingdom provided $35,000.
Australia provided $9,000.

Progress to Date:

United States involvement began with a study of patients in South Asia in December 1962, when a basic laboratory and 20-bed hospital were completed. This study resulted in the development of new and simplified methods for rapid diagnosis and treatment of cholera. In FY 1968, a new phase of research was started to develop specialized studies of cholera in children. During FY 1969 and 1970, the Laboratory continued to: (1) extend studies on practical methods for treatment of cholera in Asia; (2) train Filipinos, Thais, and other Asians in modern diagnosis and treatment; (3) evaluate the efficacy and duration of effect of bacterial cell vaccines and drugs; (4) develop new toxoids to prevent cholera; (5) develop special physiological and chemical studies related to better and less expensive methods of treatment; and (6) extend studies of the role of food and water in transmission of cholera. Based on an inter-agency review the present program is to be continued to FY 1975 depending on progress made in the program; an interim appraisal of the program's progress will be undertaken in FY 1972.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Project Name: Regional Family Planning
Project No. : 498-11-580-200
Began : FY 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

This project supports the development in East Asia of programs for training and research related to family planning. Population growth rates in this region are among the highest in the world. A regional approach through international organizations and private foundations is lending support to the initial efforts of East Asian governments, institutions and organizations to expand or develop family planning programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $623,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D. of which $600,000 was for the Population Council Contract; $17,000 to the Colombo Plan and $6,000 to RED (Regional Development).

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. is continuing a grant program begun in 1967 under contract with the Population Council to implement new projects in selected East Asian countries. In May 1968, the Population Council provided guidance for a regional population meeting held in Taiwan. It continues to support an oral contraceptive program in Korea, assists a training program in family planning operated by the Republic of China in Taiwan, conducts research and evaluation, and offers technical guidance for programs in the other countries of East Asia.

A.I.D. contracted with the East-West Center in Hawaii in 1968 for a three year period to do the following: (1) train students from Asia and the United States at the graduate level in family planning administration, demography, sociology, and economics to enable them to study and resolve population-related problems; (2) upgrade faculty, improve curriculum, and stimulate and coordinate research in population-related problems; (3) carry out basic and applied research at Asian and U.S. colleges; and (4) develop new insights for the solution of specific problems in population growth related to economic development.

Through the Colombo Plan, a full time Population Officer is being provided to assist in-country training programs in member countries.

A.I.D. also supports seminars and workshops including travel funds for third-country participants to attend regional workshops on family planning.

INDONESIA

In FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $56.219 million. Of this amount, $430,000 (.76%) was obligated for one health project, Family Planning, 497-15-580-188.

One U.S. staff member, a Population Officer, was assigned to this project in FY 1970.

Technical assistance includes grants and loans for assistance in improved agricultural efforts, industrial and natural resources development, transportation, education and training.

INDONESIA
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 497-15-580-188
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to help Indonesia develop its National Family Planning Program. This program has been incorporated into Indonesia's Five-Year Development Plan, 1969-74. To meet an expanding population rate of growth of 2.5-2.6 percent annually, the program has a target of having three million women of child bearing age utilizing family planning methods by 1973. The program is being concentrated initially on the densely populated areas of Java, Madura and Bali and will gradually extend to the outer islands. The United States is among thirteen donors assisting Indonesian family planning agencies and organizations. This project focuses on strengthening family planning activities in clinics and health centers and will finance mainly commodities and training.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $430,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In August 1969 President Suharto, in a major policy statement, urged dissemination of family planning information to urban and rural areas, and charged the Ministry of Health with responsibility for providing family planning services in all clinics and health centers. In 1969, A.I.D. provided contraceptives, medical equipment and supplies and staff training needed to service 800 of the country's maternal and child care clinics. Five Indonesian private organizations receive A.I.D. assistance. The Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association is the largest and most active of these with 25 branch offices providing family planning services in 225 clinics. A.I.D. also supports the Association's training of clinic personnel at the National Family Planning Training Center and its branches. In September 1969, A.I.D.'s first full time Population Officer arrived in Indonesia.

KOREA

In FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $34.955 million, of which $888,000 (.25%) was obligated for one health project, Health and Family Planning, 489-11-590-649.

In addition there were four other active health projects that were financed by loans made in previous years. These projects were: Taegu Waterworks, 489-H-021; Seoul Waterworks, 489-H-034; Sewerage Treatment Plant, Seoul, 489-H-038; and Inchon City Municipal Waterworks, 489-H-048.

The FY 1970 A.I.D. program was to continue to provide Development Loans, Supporting Assistance grants and Technical Assistance. Loans were to aid in meeting industrial development targets; supporting assistance for commodity imports from the U.S.; and technical assistance was for projects in agriculture, industry, transportation, banking, public administration, water resources and promotion of private enterprise.

KOREA

Project Name: Taegu Waterworks
Project No. : 489-22-250-626
Loan No. : 489-H-021
Authorized : May 5, 1964
Signed : November 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan finances the foreign exchange costs of establishing a new water treatment plant and related intake and transmission facilities in Taegu, Korea's third largest city. When completed approximately 70% of the 800,000 residents will have treated water available to them and it will double the amount of water pumped into the municipal system.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,785,000
Amount utilized 6/30/70:	1,747,000

Progress to Date:

The project experienced delays due to unforeseen engineering problems which required a revision of plans. Another complication was the inability of the City of Taegu to raise funds for capital expenditures which were not included in the project. Legislation enabled Taegu City to obtain a loan from the Korean Development Bank for these expenditures.

Henningson, Durham and Richardson of Omaha, Nebraska, have acted as supervising engineers for procurement and construction. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has assisted in monitoring project implementation and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chicago, has provided accounting advisory services.

Under terms of the A.I.D. loan agreement, Taegu's waterworks management is being revamped. A modern waterworks accounting system will be adapted and adequate water rates will be maintained to meet operating expenses, project costs, and a portion of the cost of future additions to the waterworks system. The completion date of this project was extended to March 1970.

KOREA
Project Name: Seoul City Bokwang Dong Waterworks
Project No. : 489-22-25-642
Loan No. : 489-H-034
Authorized : December 29, 1965
Signed : June 2, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This project, which is financed by a loan, is to establish a new water treatment plant and related facilities along the Han River in Seoul, the largest city in Korea. When completed, the plant will provide two-thirds of the population with treated water 24 hours a day. It is anticipated that general health standard will improve and industrial productivity in the nearly 3,000 industrial plants in the Seoul area will improve.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$3,760,000
Amount utilized 6/30/70:	1,650,000

Progress to Date:

A portion of the new water treatment plant was placed in operation on May 16, 1967, producing 25,000 metric tons of treated water per day, increasing the capacity of the plant to 100,000 metric tons per day. Final designs are complete and contracts for 50% of the equipment have been signed.

Engineering services are provided by Trans Asia Engineering Associates/Amman Whitney in association with Burns and McDonnell. Management and accounting advisory services have been provided by Arther Young and Company.

Delays in implementing this project have occurred as a result of difficulties in contract negotiations and a shortage of local currency funding. In January 1970, the USAID Mission accepted a revised local currency financial plan from the Government of Korea which has resolved this issue.

KOREA

Project Name	:	Seoul City Sewage Treatment Plant
Project No.	:	489-22-250-657
Loan No.	:	489-H-038
Authorized	:	June 9, 1966
Signed	:	July 13, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist in the construction of a sewage treatment plant for a 13,914 acre area within the Special City of Seoul. The plant will provide treatment of sewage (primary and secondary) adequate for projected peak dry-weather flow conditions through 1985. All facilities are to be designed for expansion to accommodate needs beyond the year 2000.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$3,500,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	293,250

Progress to Date:

Implementation of this project is behind schedule due to the local currency problem, which has been resolved with USAID Mission's acceptance of a local currency plan in February 1970. The project will be completed with funds from the city's general budget, and a surcharge will cover operation of the system after completion of construction, now scheduled for April 1972.

The firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall provide engineering services through a contract with the Special City of Seoul.

KOREA

Project Name	:	Inchon City Municipal Waterworks
Project No.	:	489-22-250-665
Loan No.	:	489-H-048
Authorized	:	May 23, 1967
Signed	:	June 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The loan provides for the foreign exchange necessary for a water supply project for Inchon City. The project will consist of a river intake and pumping station, a raw water transmission main, a water treatment plant with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons daily, water mains, and storage facilities.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,800,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	596,423

Progress to Date:

Implementation of the project was delayed pending development by the City of a local currency financing plan acceptable to A.I.D. An acceptable plan, including appropriate Korean Government guarantees and assurances that the necessary funds for the construction and subsequent three year operating period would be provided, was received April 29, 1968. The engineering services contract with Trans-Asia Engineering/Ammann and Whitney was signed May 14, 1968. Procurement is proceeding at the scheduled pace and construction is expected to be completed about May 31, 1971. Local currency funded elements of the project, such as construction of the treatment plant, a service reservoir, excavation of the intake structure and purchase and fabrication of steel pipe for the proposed raw water line have proceeded under the direction of Inchon City.

KOREA
Project Name: Health and Family Planning
Project No.: 489-11-580-649
Began : FY 1962
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in improving national health and family planning through the support of the National Family Planning Program which as incorporated in the Third Five-Year Plan, is to reduce the population growth rate from the current 2.2 percent to 1.5 percent by the end of 1976. A national network of Family Planning-Maternal and Child Health Services has been established and a National Family Planning-Maternal Child Health Training and Research Center has been developed in Seoul. U.S. assistance consists of advisory services, training, and commodities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $888,000 were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. has assisted the Koreans in their family planning program since its inception in 1962. One form of assistance has been the purchase of commodities, such as jeeps, ambulances, mobile health units, film equipment and other teaching aids. Another form of assistance has been support of institutions and research projects. In 1964 family planning centers and sub-sections were established in the provinces. Field workers were trained and assigned to each county and town throughout the country. By 1969 a permanent planning unit had been established in the Ministry of Health and Social Development; the Korean Government has established a large network of planners, family planning field workers and doctors, and 152 new health centers. A.I.D. funded in FY 1969 two survey teams to develop plans for the National Family Planning-Maternal Child Health Training and Research Center. The American Public Health Association under contract assisted in the survey in June of 1969. In June 1970, A.I.D. financed research in the attitudinal and behavioral aspects of family planning to be undertaken by the University of Hawaii. A.I.D. has also provided financial support to the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea and Seoul National University through a contract with the Population Council, and has given assistance to the research and action family planning programs of Yonsei University.

LAOS

In FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $51.941 million. Of this amount, $4.755 million (9.15%) was obligated for two health projects: Maternal and Child Health, 439-11-570-081, and Public Health Development, 439-11-590-066.

U.S. assistance in FY 1970 was primarily Supporting Assistance to help the Laos Government maintain independence from North Vietnamese and communist-led aggression from within. Rural development activities were to continue to include emphasis on providing minimum medical care for the rural population funded through the Public Health project. The services from the national maternal and child health center initiated in FY 1969 were to be extended to the rural areas in FY 1970.

LAOS
Project Name: Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning
Project No. : 439-11-570-081
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the RLG to provide maternal and child health care and to introduce family planning techniques. A central facility in Vientiane, six auxiliary provincial centers, and eight rural centers are being built and equipped to provide for medical care, training and dissemination of information and commodities in the fields of MCH and family planning. Basic demographic surveys are to be conducted and medical personnel are being trained in Thailand.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,112,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Design plans were completed in FY 1970 for construction of a central clinic in Vientiane, adjacent to the Government's Mahosot Hospital. This clinic will provide a full range of obstetric, gynecologic and pediatric care as well as training in family planning method for all medical personnel staffing MCH facilities throughout the country. Construction activities associated with this project were ahead of schedule in FY 1970.

LAOS
Project Name: Public Health Development
Project No. : 439-11-590-066
Contract No.: AID-439-423
Contractor : Operation Brotherhood International
Began : Fiscal Year 1957
Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide minimum medical and health services throughout Laos. Medical services to villages are provided through an extensive system of AID-supported dispensaries and clinics as well as a number of small hospitals. In addition, A.I.D. supplies seven Laos Government municipal hospitals. These are staffed by a Filipino nonprofit organization called Operation Brotherhood under contract with A.I.D. A secondary emphasis of the project, which is being gradually expanded, includes disease prevention activities and institutional health training.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $3,643,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Since 1962, A.I.D. has financed construction or rehabilitation of over 250 hospitals and dispensaries. About 290 medical facilities in rural areas and four hospitals are currently partially supported by A.I.D. Some 300 AID-trained medics and nurses serve in rural areas and war zones. Approximately 75 percent of war casualties are treated by this system. About 25 to 30 medics and the same number of nurses complete training annually while in-service refresher training is provided medical personnel on duty. Operation Brotherhood facilities have provided care to some 180,000 in-patients annually and to some 200,000 in rural clinics. Their medical and administrative staffs are scheduled to be replaced by FY 1975. An AID-financed nursing school was completed and opened in the fall of 1969.

PHILIPPINES

In FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $9.046 million, of which $5.448 million (60.23%) was obligated for two health projects. These projects include: Malaria Eradication, 492-11-510-013, and Population Planning, 492-11-570-220. One continuing project, Nutrition Support, 492-11-560-085 required no FY 1970 funds.

A.I.D. objectives in the Philippines for FY 1970 were designed to help accelerate economic and social growth, focusing primarily on rural development, public safety programs and problems of an expanding population.

PHILIPPINES
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 492-11-510-013
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1953
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Since 1966 the U.S. Public Health Service has been administering the Malaria Eradication Project for A.I.D. under a PASA arrangement.

The project goals are as follows: (1) to develop the government infrastructure and support functions which are essential in carrying eradication procedures in an economic and efficient manner; (2) to determine malarious and non-malarious areas by internationally recognized epidemiological methods; (3) to interrupt the transmission of malaria at a rate consistent with eradication goals; (4) to provide continuing assessment of the program through epidemiological methods; (5) to prevent reintroduction of malaria into the Philippines.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $500,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

After a program-wide review in early 1969, the Malaria Eradication Service reduced the spraying target from 1.6 million to 1.0 million houses. Another program review was carried out at the end of CY 1970 and the spraying target was reduced further to approximately 500,000 houses. This was again reduced in July 1970 to some 300,000 houses to be covered with regular attack measures, limited to areas with persistent malaria transmission. By the end of FY 1970, the six area U.S. malaria advisor positions had been reduced to three, and the position of Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor was abolished and a new position (Malaria Specialist, Epidemiology) was established with headquarters in Manila.

There was no appreciable improvement in malaria incidence in the major hard-core areas during the fiscal year. On the other hand, there was no apparent increase in low incidence areas withdrawn from spraying starting in January 1969, indicating that the delimitation was made on a sound basis.

PHILIPPINES
Project Name: Nutrition Support
Project No. : 492-11-590-085
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

A five-year comprehensive program to combat malnutrition has been jointly developed by the Philippine Government and USAID which is focused upon three broad activities. The first is an applied nutrition program staged to reach nine provinces and provide 36 barrio feeding centers over a four-year period. The second component is applied research in nutrition and food technology aimed at developing the technical know-how as the basis for blending local protein rich resources with the country's staples, namely, rice or corn. The third component aims to strengthen those institutions, private and government, concerned with nutrition and food science manpower training, and surveillance over the nations food supply as to wholesomeness and nutritional adequacy.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Results of nutrition surveys conducted reveal that the food supply available for human consumption falls short of requirements by approximately 20%. These results further show that infants after weaning suffer severely in caloric deficit as well as in unbalanced or inadequate protein intake. The program in the nine provinces is estimated to reach 175,000 infants and preschool children, thus reducing the 20% of this age-group that is presently estimated to be malnourished. Nutrition support to research institutions is focussed on flood blend development. A blend of rice, coconut flour, mongo bean flour and local fish flour is under development. Progress has been slow but difficulties are being resolved. A special effort has been launched with Catholic Relief Services and Foster Parents and the GOP Department of Health to use Food for Peace commodities to combat second and third degree of malnutrition cases. Primary recipients are preschool children in the major slum areas of Manila, Cebu City and Iloilo. This effort will be expanded to include slum populations of all major cities.

PHILIPPINES
Project Name: Population Planning
Project No. : 492-11-530-220
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to support family planning activities in the Philippines through a multisector approach. These activities are the principal effort carried out by both public and private institutions with funding from A.I.D. provided through the Project Office for Maternal and Child Health (POMCH) in the Ministry of Health.

Receiving assistance are the following: Sillman University Medical Center; University of the Philippines College of Medicine (UPCM); Davao City Health Department; Angeles City Health Department; Asian Social Institute; University of the Philippines Population Institute; Province of Laguna; Manila City Health Department; the Philippine National Land Reform Council; and the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $4,948,000.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1969, significant official government interest had been shown in family planning. In February 1969, the President created a Population Commission composed of church and civil leaders including five cabinet Secretaries. This Commission was charged with the responsibility of preparing the National Population Policy Papers. In the same month the Secretary of Justice liberalized the interpretation of an existing ruling to permit the importation of contraceptives into the Philippines. The Philippine Congress passed a Joint Resolution establishing basic policies to achieve economic development and attain social justice commonly referred to as the Magna Carta for Economic Freedom. This policy asserts the individual couples right to practice family planning within the dictates of their own consciences.

The USAID Population Planning Project started in June of 1967. The initial agreement supported five institutions. With the support of the Government, A.I.D. has rapidly expanded its support of family planning activities in the Philippines. It now assists the Government, its agencies, and cooperating public and private institutions to formulate policies, conduct research, train personnel, and develop

necessary institutional administrative structures. Special attention is given by A.I.D. to strengthening existing institutions in preference to creating new ones. By early 1970, A.I.D. had supported the training of approximately 2,000 medical and paramedical personnel and had given assistance to 14 organizations and institutions.

THAILAND

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated totaled $26.545 million, of which $3.350 million (12.62%) was obligated for four health and population projects. These projects were: Malaria Eradication, 493-11-510-107; Potable Water, 493-11-521-186; Rural Health, 493-11-540-179; Family Health, 493-11-580-209. One health project, Chiengmai Medical School, 493-11-540-174, required no U.S. funding in FY 1970 and A.I.D. assistance was concluded.

In FY 1970 the basic U.S. assistance objective was to improve Thailand's capacity to meet the threat of communist-supported insurgency in the north and northeast. The Thailand Government officially announced a policy in support of family planning. FY 1970 was to be the final year of U.S. funding for malaria eradication, potable water projects.

THAILAND
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 493-11-510-107
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1951
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Thailand in its ultimate aim to eradicate malaria from the country. The Malaria Eradication Service of the Ministry of Public Health is conducting the program with the advisory assistance of U.S. and WHO technicians. Forty-three Peace Corps Volunteers serve as assistants to malaria zone chiefs or as regional entomologists. The project is carried out for A.I.D. by the Center for Disease Control, of the PHS.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,026,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In 1950 malaria was the single most important cause of death, with 35,800 deaths in that year, accounting for 19.4% of all deaths. Annual mortality attributed to malaria has decreased to less than 4,000 deaths (approximately two percent of all deaths) and the annual malaria caseload has experienced an equally dramatic reduction. Progress toward total eradication has been impeded by several technical and operational problems, including the large numbers of people migrating into and out of malarious areas, the location of four malarious countries adjacent to Thailand, and the existence of a high level of infections which appear to be resistant to standard drugs used in treating the disease. In FY 1970, U.S. assistance included advisory services of U.S. Public Health Service malaria specialists, short-term training for public health administrators at the Malaria Eradication Training Center in the Philippines and commodity support principally in the form of DDT for the housespraying campaign but also including laboratory and spray equipment and transportation. U.S. assistance is terminating with FY 1970 contributions, with the exception of one malaria advisor.

THAILAND
Project Name: Chiengmai Medical School
Project No. : 493-11-540-174
Began : Fiscal Year 1951
Termination Date: September 1970

Objectives and Description:

The goal of this project has been to assist the Government of Thailand in developing the Faculty of Medicine of Chiengmai University into a first-class medical school capable of graduating approximately 50 doctors and 50 nurses annually. The school is the up-country center for graduate and postgraduate medical education and for the training of paramedical personnel.

Financing:

1970 - No funds were obligated for the project. Cummulative A.I.D. obligations through 6/30/70 - $5,881,000.

Progress to Date:

Significant progress has been achieved over the past six years through the cooperative efforts of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chiengmai and the University of Illinois medical education contract team. The basic science departmental organization, originally comprised of anatomy, physiology and pathology departments, has been expanded to include departments of pharmacology, biochemistry, microbiology and parasitology. Of critical importance in the clinical area has been the clear separation of the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine from the Department of Medicine, and the development of cooperative projects between departments. Encouragement and assistance has been given over the past few years in the development of facilities for postgraduate education in the clinical sciences. With the initiation several years ago of a compulsory one-year rotating internship, attention of medical educators was directed to the matter of approved residencies. A residency training program was approved and late in FY 1969 the Faculty of Medicine admitted 15 residents to this program.

This project terminated in September 1970.

THAILAND
Project Name: Potable Water
Project No. : 493-11-521-186
Contract No.: AID 493-114
Contractor : Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to improve the health conditions of rural communities in Northeast Thailand by providing sources of potable water. An estimated 90% of the population in this region suffer ill effects caused by water-borne parasites.

A.I.D. is helping the Sanitary Engineering Division (SED) of the Ministry of Public Health to develop a Thai managed and operated village potable water program in 19 security-sensitive areas through the design and construction of 250 water purification systems to serve 600 communities and about 1.8 million inhabitants.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $299,000 were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Since the first operation year of the project in FY 1967, a regional field headquarters, consisting of offices, engineering design and drafting facilities, a water laboratory and a warehouse, has been constructed in Khon Kaen. The U.S. contractor and Thai design engineers have maintained offices at this central location. Thai design engineers and field engineers exchanged assignments after a sufficient period of training so personnel would have the benefit of experience in both areas. Standard designs have been developed for elevated tanks, clear wells, and pump and treatment plants. Thai design engineers and construction engineers have received on-the-job training.

THAILAND
Project Name: Comprehensive Rural Health
Project No. : 493-11-540-179
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Thai Government in establishing a network of curative and preventive medical services in security-sensitive rural areas.

The program involves two approaches -- immediate impact activities and long-term development of Thai Government capacity to provide needed services. Impact operations include mobile medical teams with volunteer Thai doctors; accelerated training of paramedics and health workers; preventive medicine and basic medical teams.

In addition this program contributes to an improved diet in rural areas through development, testing and commercialization of high protein food supplements from indigenous food sources.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $730,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

There are 38 mobile medical teams in operation in 17 provinces, primarily in the North and Northeast areas. In-service training programs, conferences and workshops are being held at an expanding rate. In FY 1969, a total of 1,225 health personnel were trained under A.I.D. programs. During FY 1970 an additional 1,475 health personnel were being trained.

A U.S. financed program for developing and testing new low cost protein foods (made from local sources) is progressing. Partly as a result of U.S. support, the Thais have instituted a new center for food research and development at Kasetsart University near Bangkok and promising results have been obtained from bean and fish sources. The U.S. is also financing market testing of high nutrition foods for possible commercial investment.

THAILAND
Project Name: Family Health
Project No. : 943-11-580-209
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Contract No.:
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

Assistance is given to the Thai Government to support a reduction in the high population growth rate by helping to provide family health services throughout the country; and assisting the Thai School of Public Health to strengthen its capability in family planning. Emphasis is given to training programs for physicians, nurses, and midwives. Specific targets include: (a) training approximately 300 doctors, 550 nurses and 2,500 midwives in family planning methods; and (b) establishing 300 family health clinics in provincial and district hospitals, first class health centers and other facilities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,295,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In March 1970, the Royal Thai Government approved voluntary family planning as a national policy. The Ministry of Public Health increased family planning services from 22 to 44 provinces. Training programs are continuing for doctors, nurses and midwives. Clinics are being equipped and the number of new acceptors are increasing rapidly. A.I.D. is supporting many of Thailand's family planning projects and supplies contraceptives through the Ministry of Public Health. In FY 1970, A.I.D. entered into a contract with the University of North Carolina for the purpose of helping Thailand improve teaching and field experience in family planning involving the School of Public Health.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

Program Plans

In the A.I.D. Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1970, it was stated that a comprehensive assessment of U.S. policies and relationships was underway. One conclusion in the evaluation process recognized the need to continue a vigorous bilateral program to accompany the multilateral effort. The priorities which determined the U.S. bilateral program were to be devoted to agriculture, education and promoting increased private investment. Development lending was to focus on increased sectoral lending, such as education or agriculture.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $421.738 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities in the Latin America Region. Of this total, $54.729 million (13.0%) was obligated for health and population projects. There were no nutrition projects. See Table 11 on page 111.

The amount of funds obligated for health and population projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for both types of projects are shown in Table 12, page 112.

There were 66 active health and population projects in Latin America in FY 1970. Eleven of these were regional and 55 were in 19 of the 21 Latin American countries in which A.I.D. had programs.

The distribution by activity was as follows:

Projects	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Initiated Prior Years
Total	66	6	60 1/
Health	33	2	31
Population	33	4	29

1/ Nine health and 24 population projects initiated in prior years received FY 1970 funds.

The health projects for which FY 1970 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 13 on page 113. Of the total obligated for health projects, $43.287 million, (93.5%) was for environmental health projects, primarily water supply loans in Brazil amounting to $40.4 million; 4.7% for malaria; and 1.7% for development of health services and facilities.

The A.I.D. health staff on field assignment in Latin America, as of June 30, 1970, totaled 38. Fifteen were AID direct-hire and 23 were provided by the Public Health Service under PASA's. The disciplines and specialties represented were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS
Total	38	15	23
Physicians	5	3	2
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	6	6	-
Sanitary Engineers	1	-	1
Health Educators	3	2	1
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	11	-	11
Entomologist	1	-	1
Epidemiologist	1	-	1
Medical Technician	1	-	1
Chemist	1	-	1
Research Biologist	1	-	1
Administrative Officer	2	-	2
Parasitologist	1	-	1
Population Officer (non-medical)	3	3	-
Audio-visual Advisor	1	1	-

Twenty-one of the 38 staff members (55%) on field assignments in Latin America were assigned to malaria projects.

The names, position and location of A.I.D. and P.H.S. staff are listed beginning on page 381.

Table 11. Funds obligated for A.I.D. activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Health Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$421,738	$54,729	13.0
*Regional	88,030	5,518	6.3
Country Total	333,708	49,211	14.7
Argentina	974	--	--
Bolivia	2,970	592	19.9
Brazil	88,003	40,741	46.3
Chile	18,014	465	2.6
Colombia	75,767	470	0.6
Costa Rica	19,547	273	1.4
Dominican Republic	5,175	23	0.4
Ecuador	23,172	864	3.7
El Salvador	10,280	516	5.0
Guatemala	29,090	974	3.3
Guyana	1,258	--	--
Haiti	1,589	1,393	87.6
Honduras	5,454	499	9.1
Jamaica	765	420	54.9
Mexico	1,000	--	--
Nicaragua	2,331	594	25.5
Panama	11,836	824	7.0
Paraguay	7,126	332	4.7
Peru	11,342	113	1.0
Uruguay	16,922	--	--
Venezuela	1,093	118	10.8

*Includes ROCAP, and Eastern Caribbean Regional Projects.

Table 12. Funds obligated for health and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Latin America Region, FY 1970 1/

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population
			(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$54,729	$43,287	79.0	$11,442	20.9
Regional	5,518	--	--	5,518	100.0
Country Total	49,211	43,287	88.0	5,924	12.0
Bolivia	592	--	--	592	100.0
Brazil	40,741	40,741	100.0	--	--
Chile	465	--	--	465	100.0
Colombia	470	--	--	470	100.0
Costa Rica	273	--	--	273	100.0
Dominican Republic	23	23	100.0	--	--
Ecuador	864	--	--	864	100.0
El Salvador	516	--	--	516	100.0
Guatemala	974	630	64.7	344	35.3
Haiti	1,393	1,393	100.0	--	--
Honduras	499	--	--	499	100.0
Jamaica	420	--	--	420	100.0
Nicaragua	594	--	--	594	100.0
Panama	824	500	60.7	324	39.3
Paraguay	332	--	--	332	100.0
Peru	113	--	--	113	100.0
Venezuela	118	--	--	118	100.0

1/ There were no active A.I.D. assisted nutrition projects in Latin America Region in FY 1970.

Table 13. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Environmental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication
			(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$43,287	$40,480	--	$752	$2,055
Country Total	43,287	40,480	--	752	2,055
Brazil	40,741	40,480	--	229	32
Dominican Republic	23	--	--	23	--
Guatemala	630	--	--	--	630
Haiti	1,393	--	--	--	1,393
Panama	500	--	--	500	--

Health, Population, and Nutrition Projects

Latin America Region
FY 1970

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Regional	Regional Advisory Services	598-15-570-438		$ 152,000
"	Grants to Population Council	598-15-570-456	La-549, 550, 604	1,835,000
"	Latin America Demographic Center (CELADE)	598-15-570-459	La-200, 603	316,000
"	Study of Family Size and Family Growth (CELAP)	598-15-570-460	La-266	350,000
"	Grant to PAHO	598-15-570-470	La-430, 547, 551, 552	553,000
"	Grant to Pathfinder Fund	598-15-570-471	La-599	--
"	Grant to IPPF	598-15-580-457	La-308, 523	1,750,000
"	Funds to RTAC	598-15-580-477		61,000
"	Grant to Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools	598-15-580-479		241,000
ROCAP	Assist to ROCAP	596-15-570-023		260,000
Bolivia	Human Resources Development	511-11-690-439		592,000
Brazil	Malaria Eradication	512-51-511-014	512-L-021, 072	32,000
"	National Public Health Planning and Coordination	512-11-540-265		229,000
"	National Water and Sewer Systems	512-11-520-062		80,000
"	Guanabara Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Loan	512-22-521-238	512-L-057	--
"	Guanabara Water Co. Equipment Loan	512-22-521-239	512-L-058	--
"	Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund	512-22-590-280	512-L-074	15,400,000
"	Urban Sanitation	512-22-521-291	512-L-080	25,000,000
Chile	Health Services Administration	513-11-580-208		225,000
"	Population Dynamics	513-11-570-237		21,000
"	Maternal Care/Family Planning Clinics	513-11-580-245		--

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Chile	Comprehensive Maternal Child Health Care Program, Santiago	513-11-580-243		53,000
"	Teacher Training Family Living	513-11-580-236		8,000
"	Analysis 1970 Census	513-11-570-267		72,000
"	CELADE/ELAS Exchange	513-13-570-269		56,000
"	Title X Awareness Training	513-13-580-268		30,000
"	Operations Research in Family Planning	513-11-570-239		--
"	Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program	513-11-580-240		--
Colombia	Demographic Research	514-11-580-150		470,000
"	Cali Sewerage	514-22-520-086	514-L-029	--
"	Medellin Sewerage	514-22-520-093	514-L-036	--
"	Engineering Service, Bogota Sewerage	514-22-520-094	514-L-037	--
Costa Rica	Malaria Eradication	515-21-511-059	515-L-016A	--
" "	Metropolitan Water Supply	515-22-512-073	515-A-004	--
" "	Family Planning	515-11-580-105		273,000
Dominican Republic	Maternal and Infant Care	517-22-531-100	517-L-021	--
"	Health and Sanitation	517-51-531-085		23,000
Ecuador	Malaria Eradication	518-21-511-029	518-L-029	--
"	Health Education - Population	518-51-570-094		864,000
El Salvador	Malaria Eradication	519-22-511-063	519-L-010	--
"	Construction of Health Units	519-22-550-096	519-L-007	--
"	Family Planning and Health Services	519-15-580-149		516,000
Guatemala	Malaria Eradication	520-21-511-095	520-L-011A	630,000
"	Population and Rural Health	520-11-580-189		344,000
Guyana	Water Supply Improvement	504-22-125-048	504-L-007	--

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Haiti	Malaria Eradication	521-51-511-033		1,393,000
Honduras	Malaria Eradication	522-51-511-075	522-L-014A	--
"	Maternal and Child Health	522-11-580-065		499,000
Jamaica	Community Water Supplies	532-11-550-019	532-M-001	--
		532-11-550-025	532-L-001	--
"	Family Planning	532-11-580-030		420,000
Nicaragua	Malaria Eradication	524-21-511-062	524-L-013A	--
"	Family Planning	524-11-580-072		594,000
"	Health Center - Rural Mobile Health	524-11-530-080	524-L-023	--
Panama	Health and Population	525-15-580-142		324,000
"	Malaria Eradication	525-21-511-114	525-L-023	--
"	Colon Sewerage	525-22-520-060	525-L-011	--
"	Panama Sewerage	525-22-590-134	525-L-026	--
"	Panama City Water and Sewerage	525-22-590-130	525-L-019	--
"	Panama City Water	525-22-521-138	525-L-028	--
"	Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR)	525-22-530-115	525-L-029	500,000
Paraguay	Malaria Eradication	526-51-511-061	526-L-018	--
"	Population and Nutrition	526-11-580-085		332,000
Peru	Lima Water and Sewerage System	527-22-520-091	527-H-022	--
"	Human Resources and Population Studies	527-11-570-132		113,000
Venezuela	Population and Demography Program	529-15-580-034		118,000

Latin America Regional Projects

The Latin America Bureau of A.I.D. supports selected regional activities which encourage cooperation for development among several countries, involve research or analyses applicable to more than one country, and which can be managed on a regional basis more effectively than through two or more A.I.D. field missions. Regional activities were carried out in four major areas in FY 1970: (1) family planning, (2) education, (3) rural development, and (4) private institutions development.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $33.875 million were obligated for Latin American regional activities. Of this total, $5.518 million was obligated for eight population projects. These were: Grant to Pan American Health Organization, 598-15-570-470; Grant to Pathfinder Fund for Family Planning, 598-15-570-471; Grant to the Population Council, 598-15-570-456; Grant to IPPF for Family Planning, 598-15-580-457; Regional Advisory Services, 598-15-570-438; Latin America Demographic Center (CELADE), 598-15-570-459; Study of Family Size and Family Growth (CELAP), 598-15-570-460, Grant to RTAC, 598-15-580-477; Assistance to ROCAP, 596-15-570-023; and Grant to Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, 598-15-580-479.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Advisory Services
Project No. : 598-15-570-438
PASA No. : LA(HA) 17-69
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for technical experts to assist in the development of new approaches to plan, implement, and evaluate population and family planning programs in Latin America. These professionals serve in a wide range of professional competencies to supplement AID/W staff activities in providing consultation to USAIDs; resources to carry out necessary feasibility studies to meet special program training and related needs; and evaluation of ongoing projects. A PASA with the Office of International Health, (OIH/DHEW), provides family planning and communications services.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $152,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Activities in FY 1970 included funding of consultants to attend conferences and workshops on population problems throughout Latin America. A training program for Latin American women was sponsored by the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters.

The PASA with OIH was initiated in FY 1969. During FY 1970, activities included services of a health educator and a social science advisor as full time advisors. Publications, films, filmstrips and other types of educational materials on population and family planning are being developed under the PASA. A 10-year education/communication plan for population programs in Latin America is being developed jointly with A.I.D. staff.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Grant to Population Council
Project No. : 598-15-570-456
Contract No.: 1a 549,550, 604
Began : Fiscal Year 1964
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

This grant is to assist Population Council to expand a number of activities: (1) support to private and public hospitals providing post-partum family planning information and services; (2) analytical activities related to population growth problems and research studies, pilot projects, consultation on problems of research design, and data collection and analysis; and (3) integration of demography into medical school curricula throughout the region, and development of audiovisual materials for teaching population dynamics and family planning in medical schools.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,835,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Population Council continued its support to the hospital-based post-partum program in approximately 35 hospitals in 12 countries, primarily in Colombia and Brazil. Larger maternity hospitals in Central America were also included in the program. Technical and financial assistance were continued to the Population Division of the Association of Colombian Medical Faculties, (ASCOFAME), enabling it to strengthen its administrative and financial management for implementing its responsibilities within the Colombian countrywide population and family planning program. Stimulation and support for teaching demography and family planning in medical schools for physicians and paramedical personnel is a continuing long-term program of the Council. Sub-grants were made by the Council for KAP studies, fertility surveys, abortion and migration studies to provide data to explain the population growth problems as well as to provide data for planning, implementing and evaluating family planning services.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Latin America Demographic Center (CELADE)
Project No. : 598-15-570-459
Contract No.: AID 1a 200, 1a 603
Began : March 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 1974

Objectives and Description:

Supplementary financial assistance is made available to the U.N. Regional Demographic Center in Latin America for expansion and support of demographic research projects, field studies and teaching programs in demography. CELADE serves as the major source for general demographic training for Latin Americans.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $316,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

CELADE has created a nucleus of trained demographers and is assisting national institutions in demographic research and analysis. It provides consultation to national planning boards on effective use of demographic data.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Study of Family Size and Family Growth (CELAP)
Project No. : 598-15-570-460
Contract No.: AID 1a 266
Contractor : CELAP
Began : March 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The Latin American Center for the Study of Population and Family Planning, CELAP, is an organization headquartered in Santiago, Chile, which seeks to influence religious, education and community leaders on the consequences of rapid population growth. This grant provides funds for attitudinal studies and seminars attended by leadership groups particularly the clergy, economists, and legislators.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $350,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970, a three-week regional course on population and family was to be held at the Center's headquarters. Research projects were being undertaken in Venezuela, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Peru, Brazil and Mexico. Advisory services and technical consultation was provided either to the governments or national centers in these countries. Publication of the CELAP Bulletin continued to be published. Courses on population and the family were given in many countries of the region.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Pan American Health Organization/ Population
Project No. : 598-15-570-470
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is to provide financial assistance to PAHO to expand its capability in the implementation of family planning programs and to channel assistance to Latin American governments.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $553,000 Title X Funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Pan American Health Organization held six meetings on the technical aspects of family planning attended by 252 participants mainly from Ministries of Health. Higher priority was given to population within the organizational structure of PAHO with staff being added to the Health and Population Unit. Two in-service orientation sessions were held for 70 staff members. Seminars on population dynamics, family planning and sex education were held in Trinidad and Panama for nursing and midwifery personnel. Fellowships and short-term training were provided to health personnel.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Grant to the Pathfinder Fund for Family Planning
Project No. : 598-15-570-471
Contract No.: 1a 599
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the grant to Pathfinder Fund is to enable it to increase support to interested non-affiliated institutions and individuals by making available small amounts of financial assistance and contraceptive supplies.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Pathfinder Fund has furnished technical and financial assistance, contraceptive supplies, and literature to pioneering family planning groups in almost all Latin American countries. In FY 1970, Pathfinder Fund sponsored projects in population education, clinical service in urban and rural areas, research, seminars in population and labor problems, and family planning workshops. Pathfinder co-sponsored the Central American Seminar on Population and Labor in 1970 with the Interamerican Regional Workers Organization and the Population Reference Bureau to demostrate the relationship between population issues and labor problems.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Grant to IPPF for Latin America Family Planning
Project No. : 598-15-580-457
Contract No.: 1a 308, 523
Began : June 1965
Estimated Termination Date: June 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the grant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, (IPPF), Western Hemisphere, is to enable it to support its network of national family planning associations which carry on clinical programs and encourage favorable attitudes and policies toward family planning efforts.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,750,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation assists the formation and effective operation of family planning associations, encourages the training of medical and paramedical workers, promotes and organizes international and regional meetings and conferences, and stimulates appropriate scientific research in the fields of biology, demography and sociology, as well as methods of contraception, sex education and marriage counseling. In 1970, IPPF furnished assistance to 25 family planning associations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Funds to RTAC
Project No. : 598-15-580-477
Began : June 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project provides educational materials for population/family planning activities through the Regional Technical Aids Center in Mexico, for distribution in Latin America. Translations of films, books, pamphlets, scripts, and production of original photo novellas, cartoon booklets, radio tapes, and films on family planning subjects, books, reprints of articles, films, and film-strips dealing with population/family planning are distributed as requested by AID/W and USAIDs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $61,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

RTAC provides contract services for translations and procures copies and reprints of educational materials for use in population and family programs throughout Latin America.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
Project Name: Grant to PAFAMS
Project No. : 598-15-580-479
Began : FY 1969
Estimated Termination Date: July 1971

Objectives and Description:

The programs of the Pan American Federation of Association of Medical Schools, (PAFAMS), are supported by A.I.D. The objectives of the programs are: workshops on demography and family planning for medical and paramedical faculty personnel; reorientation of the teaching of obstetrics and gynecology to include family planning; and development of audiovisual educational materials in family planning for inclusion in the regular teaching programs of medical schools.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $241,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

PAFAMS is working to have population and family planning included in medical school curricula. Its Population Studies Unit conducts demography seminars and workshops that include family planning; introduces family planning techniques in obstetrics/gynecology courses; and develops audiovisual materials for teaching family planning in medical schools. Seven workshops were scheduled for FY 1970 in cooperation with the Latin American Center for Demography, (CELADE). Approximately 400 medical and pre-medical faculty personnel of Latin American medical schools participated.

ROCAP

The FY 1970 program of the A.I.D.'s Regional Office for Central America and Panama, (ROCAP), was to be concentrated on improved regional coordination and economic integration. The regional organizations, through which this work was to be carried out, were the Common Market Secretariat, (SIECA), the Organization of Central American States, (ODECA), and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, (CABEI). ROCAP's activities in health and population were to be undertaken in conjunction with ODECA and the Central American Council of Public Health. Continuing assistance was to be given to malaria eradication and for a regional training course in population and demographic affairs.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $44.056 million were obligated for A.I.D. technical assistance activities. Of the total, $260,000 (5.59%) was obligated for the health project, Health and Demographic Studies, 596-15-570-023.

ROCAP
Project Name: Health and Demographic Studies
Project No. : 596-15-590-023
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

Through this project assistance is provided to Central American regional organizations to help them develop capabilities and institutions necessary to confront the health and population problems of the region. An important aspect of the project is consultative and training assistance to regional organizations in the development of nutrition and demographic studies programs, and coordination of malaria activities in all six countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $260,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

U.S. staff assigned under this project worked with regional organizations and professional groups in planning and implementing a variety of programs. Technical consultation and support was given in malaria eradication, population and nutrition.

Two U.S.P.H.S. staff advisors on the malaria eradication program were stationed at ROCAP/Guatemala. From there, they visited and coordinated malaria activities in all six countries of the region.

A.I.D. continued to support the activities of the Office of Health and Population of ODECA in the regional publication of population studies. Financial assistance was given to the Regional Training Center of the Salvadoran Demographic Association to conduct family planning seminars for non-medical personnel such as clergy, industrialists, labor leaders, editors, and others. Assistance was given to the University del Valle, Guatemala, to sponsor a regional seminar on the teaching of sex education.

ARGENTINA

The A.I.D. program in Argentina has been limited to technical assistance to help the government meet its goals under the stabilization program and longer range activities in agriculture. Significant monetary stabilization has occurred; projects in higher education, agriculture and agricultural economics through contracts with U.S. universities have helped create a corps of trained professionals. Due to Argentina's continuing favorable growth rate and economic development progress, the bilateral A.I.D. assistance program is scheduled to terminate during FY 1971.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $974,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. No funds were obligated for health projects, although one funded in prior years remained active. This was The Great Aqueduct System, 510-21-995-050, 510-L-010 and 510-L-010 A, which was part of the comprehensive project, Feasibility Studies, 510-21-995-050.

BOLIVIA

Political changes resulting from the death of President Barrientos in April 1969, caused some delays in the A.I.D. program during FY 1970. A.I.D. continued to assist the Government to increase agricultural production and encourage rural development. Major problems in areas of literacy, health and nutrition have received support through A.I.D. technical assistance.

The FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for the A.I.D. program in Bolivia amounted to $2.970 million. Of the total, $145,000 of Title X funds were included for a health-related project, Human Resources Development, 511-11-690-439.

BOLIVIA
Project Name: Human Resources Development
Project No. : 511-11-690-439
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

Project activities reported in FY 1968 as Family Formation Survey, 511-11-580-689 and as Family Care, 511-11-690-439.5 in FY 1969, are included under this project in FY 1970. Support to the Family Protection Department, Ministry of Health, Preventive Medicine Departments in three universities, and other related activities concerning family care is included in funding under this project.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $145,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. has given assistance to the National Family Center (CENAFA) which became operational in November 1969, the Center for Population Studies and university programs where family care courses are being taught. Establishment of CENAFA's first maternal and child health clinic in a suburb of La Paz received $10,000 from A.I.D. in FY 1970. The creation of a medical department at the University of San Francisco Javier in Sucre also received A.I.D. support.

BRAZIL

The U.S. assistance program in Brazil is directed toward helping Brazil achieve a high rate of economic growth, reform and extension of the educational system, increased civic development, and continuing focus on social and economic development in the Northeast. Efforts in the health sector in FY 1970 continued to focus on institutional development of a nationwide health service manned with competent personnel, including attention to problems in maternal and child health and nutrition and assistance with the malaria eradication program. Past A.I.D. loans for construction of water and sewerage systems are high priority activities continuing in FY 1970.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $88.003 million were obligated for A.I.D. programs in Brazil. Of this total, $341,000 grant funds were committed for three health projects: Malaria Eradication, 512-51-511-014; National Public Health Planning and Coordination, 512-11-540-265; and National Water and Sewer Systems Improvement, 512-11-520-062. FY 1970 loan funds were authorized for two projects: Municipal Water and Sewer Systems Improvement, 512-L-074, $15.400 million; and Urban Sanitation, 512-L-080, $25.000 million. Two active loan-funded projects funded in prior years, Water System Maintenance Equipment Loan, 512-L-058, and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment Loan, 512-L-057, required no additional funds.

BRAZIL

Project Name	:	Malaria Eradication
Project No.	:	512-51-511-014
PASA No.	:	TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. 1	:	512-L-021
Authorized	:	March 5, 1964
Signed	:	May 11, 1964
Loan No. 2	:	512-L-072
Authorized	:	March 11, 1968
Signed	:	May 21, 1968

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. assistance to malaria eradication in Brazil began in 1958. During the years 1958 until FY 1965, grant funds were provided for advisory services, training and commodities. Late in FY 1964 an A.I.D. loan (No. 1) was made to finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. equipment, materials and supplies required for the national eradication program.

Loan No. 1 was extended to cover commodity requirements through December 31, 1968. A total of 12-man years of advisory assistance from the USPHS for a total of $400,000 was to be provided under the loan.

A new $10.3 million malaria eradication loan (No. 2) was authorized in FY 1968 to cover U.S. commodity import and U.S. technical assistance costs for CY 1969-1971.

In FY 1970 only grant funds were obligated.

Financing:

Loan Agreement No. 1 Amount	:	$6,500,000
Amount utilized 6/30/70	:	6,267,000
Loan Agreement No. 2 Amount	:	10,300,000
Amount utilized 6/30/70	:	2,530,000

FY 1970 - $32,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Antimalaria activities continued in 6.77 million square kilometers of malarious area providing protection for some 30.2 million inhabitants residing therein. Administrative changes and limited funds during the year resulted in almost 40% reduction in the number of houses sprayed. In spite of this the malaria rates were lower in 1969 than in previous years.

BRAZIL

Project Name: National Public Health Planning and Coordination

Project No. : 512-11-540-265

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Government of Brazil to improve health planning and administration through the establishment of a permanent planning, evaluation, research and special projects unit within the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Financing:

FY 1970 - $229,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Planning, Evaluation, Research and Special Projects Unit (PAPPE) was established in the MOH in 1966 with A.I.D. technical advisory assistance. Results of PAPPE activities include the following: (1) Planning units have been established in the Secretariats of Health of eleven states; (2) Research has been stimulated on such endemic diseases as schistosomiasis, plague, yellow fever and Chagas' disease to effect disease control programs; (3) Departments of Preventive Medicine have been established in ten medical schools; (4) Nutrition programs have been expanded to include training of personnel and encouraging the food industry towards production of high protein foods; (5) Ninety-eight public health workers have been trained locally and 29 have been sent to the U.S. for further training; (6) Pilot projects have been started in three northeast states for maternal and child health, and distribution of health and nutrition education materials to Mother's Clubs; (7) More than 160,000 copies of books and pamphlets on public health and nutrition have been published and distributed.

BRAZIL
Project Name: National Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 512-11-520-062
PASA No. : LA (HA) 68-65
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government of Brazil to provide water supplies for 70% of the urban population by 1973; to double urban sewer capacity by 1970, and to provide adequate water for growing commercial and industrial needs. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to improve water and sewerage systems management; is assisting in making major physical improvements through a revolving loan fund program; and is guiding the transfer of responsibility for water and sewerage services from federal and state governments to municipalities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $80,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The National Water Fund was established in 1965 to permit municipalities to obtain long-term loans for water supply construction projects.

Over 2,300 water works personnel have been trained in five regional training centers established with A.I.D. assistance; 214 Brazilian technicians and engineers have received U.S. training and more than 231 participants from 89 municipalities in 18 states have attended A.I.D.-supported seminars on water service financing management and administrative procedures. Water systems studies for 35 cities have been completed.

BRAZIL

Project Name:		Sewerage Maintenance Equipment for Guanabara
Project No.	:	512-22-521-238
Loan No.	:	512-L-057
Authorized	:	June 13, 1966
Signed	:	September 13, 1966

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to assist the Sanitation Department of the State of Guanabara (SURSAN) to carry out its 1962 master plan to provide sewer service throughout the state, which includes the city of Rio de Janeiro. The loan provides for a training program for Brazilian Sewerage technicians in the U.S. and for the purchase of highly specialized maintenance equipment to compliment SURSAN's expansion program. In addition A.I.D. funds will finance the purchase of mosquito control equipment and telecommunications and laboratory equipment. The loan is also financing the services of an American Consultant, Engineering Sciences, Inc. of Arcadia, California.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,175,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	$1,843,768

Progress to Date:

The original U.S. training program for SURSAN staff has been completed with 32 engineers receiving sewerage system operations and maintenance training and six engineers scheduled for training in the U.S. in 1970.

Procurement and installation of some categories of maintenance equipment fell behind schedule due to delays in obtaining Brazilian import licenses and the U.S. east coast dock strike in early 1969.

Engineering studies of the sanitation master plan and the design of an ocean sewer outfall have been completed. The computer programming for commercial billing is underway. Construction contracts have been let which follow the general recommendations of the Plan.

BRAZIL

Project Name:		Water System Maintenance Equipment Loan for Guanabara
Project No.	:	512-22-521-239
Loan No.	:	512-L-058
Authorized	:	June 13, 1966
Signed	:	August 18, 1966

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to provide assistance to the Guanabara Water Company (CEDAG) to implement the completion of its 1962 basic Plan for increasing the quality and coverage of water service in the city of Rio de Janeiro and throughout the State of Guanabara. The loan provides for specialized maintenance and control equipment, U.S. training of personnel, and the engineering services being performed by Engineering Sciences, Inc. of Arcadia, California. Among the items of equipment, there is a digital computer to be used for commercial billing of both water and sewerage services.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,925,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	$2,070,631

Progress to Date:

By December 31, 1969, all equipment contracts had been awarded. The training program in the U.S. has been completed. In all, 81 managerial or technical personnel received U.S. training. The Master Plan for the immediate and long term development of the CEDAG Water System, including the future expansion of the major treatment plant, has been completed. Some delays in delivery of equipment have been encountered. It is expected most items will be installed before the end of 1971.

BRAZIL

Project Name	:	Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund
Project No.	:	512-22-590-280
Loan No.	:	512-L-074
Authorized	:	May 29, 1968
Signed	:	January 15, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This loan will augment a special Sanitation Loan Fund in the National Housing Bank. The Fund will provide financing to municipalities willing to meet a portion of the costs from local resources and operate the systems on a self-supporting basis and to States willing to match federal funds and establish State Funds for loans to municipalities.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$15,400,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	No disbursements

Progress to Date:

In anticipation of the loan, 21 state water funds were established during 1969. Actual disbursement of loan funds will retroactively finance costs initiated in the agreed program starting in January 1969.

BRAZIL
Project Name: Urban Sanitation
Project No. : 512-22-521-291
Loan No. : 512-L-080
Authorized : May 1970
Signed : April 2, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This loan was authorized to assist the National Housing Bank carry out a program of sewerage system construction in key urban areas located in the poorer areas of Brazil, especially the Northeast.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $25,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: No disbursements

Progress to Date:

The loan was not signed until FY 1971. There was no progress to report in FY 1970.

CHILE

In FY 1970, A.I.D.'s role shifted from balance of payments support to assisting Chile to modernize its education system, increase agricultural production and diversify industry.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $18.014 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $465,000 (2.58%) was obligated for seven health projects: Health Services Administration, 513-11-580-208; Population Dynamics, 513-11-570-237; Comprehensive Maternal-Child Health Program, Southeast Health District, Santiago, 513-11-580-243; Teacher Training Family Living, 513-11-580-236; Analysis 1970 Census, 513-11-570-267; CELADE/ELAS Exchange, 513-13-570-269; and Title X Awareness Training, 513-13-580-268. Three other health projects were active, but required no FY 1970 funds. These were: Operations Research in Family Planning, 513-11-580-239; Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program, 513-11-580-240; and Maternal Care/Family Planning Clinics, 513-11-580-245.

CHILE
Project Name: Health Services Administration
Project No. : 513-11-580-208
Contract No.: LA-492
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to improve the efficiency with which resources are used by the Chilean National Health Service, (SNS), by Chilean medical training institutions and by other public and private institutions, with particular emphasis on family planning services. Advisory services are provided for planning, implementation and monitoring of maternal child health care and family planning services.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $225,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project provided assistance in planning, coordinating and monitoring all Title X projects. Under a contract with Johns Hopkins University, one consultant has assisted with the project since July 1967. A second consultant arrived in Chile in January 1970. The health manpower study was completed in October 1970. Two thousand copies were printed and distributed in Chile. A report on a medical care study conducted in two hospitals, Talca and Deformes, was completed in draft. Construction was completed on the Latin American Training Center for Family Planning, located next to Barros Luco T. Maternity Hospital. This is operated by the National Health Service.

Quarterly Activity Reports under the contract are available as well as a final report prepared by the contract consultant, Dr. Thomas Hall.

CHILE
Project Name: Population Dynamics
Project No. : 513-11-570-237
Contract No.: 1a - 639
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project provides assistance to the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Chile: (1) to strengthen teaching and research capabilities in the fields of population dynamics, demography, and reproduction; and (2) to improve the teaching of organization, administration, and evaluation of family planning and abortion control programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $21,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project is preparing medical leadership to implement the program of services and increase awareness of the population about demographic problems. Four project sub-studies have been approved and are underway. These are: fertility survey in Valparaiso; determinents and characteristics of mortality by geographic area; indigenous fecundity and abortion; and evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the rural health program.

A project agreement has been signed for a contract with the University of North Carolina to provide short-term consultation by professional staff in family planning and demographic fields, long and short-term training fellowships, and expansion of the school library.

FY 1970 funding was to finance one year of academic training in population-related fields for two participants from the School of Public Health and short-term training for two more.

Titles of research projects undertaken include:

Family Planning Services and Abortion Prevention
Metropolitan Valparaiso Fertility Survey
Chilean Mortality
Indigenous Fertility and Abortion
National Abortion and KAP Survey
Rural Health Services and Abortion, Mortality and Fertility

CHILE
Project Name: Maternal Care/Family Planning Clinics
Project No. : 513-11-580-245
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project assists the public health division of the Ministry of Health to improve and expand maternal care and family planning services by financing needed new equipment for 124 to 170 professionally staffed National Health Service Clinics throughout the country. The project also finances the costs of a pilot program to increase and improve the educational components of existing maternal/family planning services.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Fifteen specially trained health auxiliaries work full-time under the director of professional midwives and health educators to provide maternal care/family planning education. An evaluation study of this pilot project is included in the program.

CHILE

Project Name: Comprehensive Maternal-Child Health Care Program-Southeast Health District, Santiago

Project No. : 513-11-580-243

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is intended to determine and to demonstrate the most effective means for integrating family planning services into the existing Chilean National Health Service's (SNS) comprehensive maternal-child care program. It will test the impact of different combinations of health professionals and services upon the high indices of infant and maternal mortality, abortion, and malnutrition, and upon the under-utilization and inappropriate use of SNS facilities. It will be conducted in the southeast health district of Santiago.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $53,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The National Health Service (SNS) and the Medical School of Catholic University are conducting the research activities under this project.

CHILE
Project Name: Teacher Training in Family Living
Project No. : 513-11-580-236
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to introduce a course on "Family Living" into the curriculum of the public school system. It is planned that approximately 2,000 primary and secondary school teachers of biologic and social sciences will receive training in hygiene and the dynamics of family life, including sex education. In addition to the teacher training element of the project, suitable materials (books, films, pamphlets, etc.,) are to be prepared and distributed for use in the classroom part of the project.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $8,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The preparatory phase of the project was completed in FY 1969. The project is in the Pilot Phase. KAP studies to determine attitudes among students, parents and teachers will be made on which to base suitable curricula for students and teacher. Several hundred teachers of primary and secondary grades are being trained.

Titles of research studies undertaken include:

The Role of Women in Society
Primary School Teachers' Knowledge and Attitudes Concerning Sex Education
Concepción Students', Parents', Teachers', Attitudes Regarding Sex Education
Future Mothers' Knowledge of Human Sexuality
Evaluation of North Santiago Teacher Training in Sex Education
Attitudes Toward Dating and Sex Among Adolescents
Attitudes Toward Family Life: 7th and 8th Grade
Parents', Teachers' and 7th and 8th Grade Students' Attitudes Toward Sex and Family Life.

CHILE
Project Name: Analysis 1970 Census
Project No. : 513-11-570-267
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to accelerate the receipt of sample results from the 1970 Census, especially regarding such demographic trends as family size and population distribution.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $72,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This was a new project initiated in FY 1970. The cooperating agencies are the Chile Bureau of Census and CELADE.

CHILE

Project Name: Demographic Center for Latin America (CELADE)/Escuela Latina Americana Sociologia (ELAS)

Project No. : 513-13-570-269

Began : Fiscal Year 1970

Estimated Termination Date:

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to broaden the scope of population research in both institutions through the exchange of one full-time staff member from each institution and the assignment of one full-time research assistant to each institution.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $56,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This was a new project initiated late in Fiscal Year 1970.

CHILE
Project Name: Title X Awareness Training
Project No. : 513-13-580-268
Began : Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to finance training in the U.S. and elsewhere for Chilean professionals (including, particularly, medical school and Medical Association personnel) at population and family planning conferences and workshops.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $30,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This was a new project initiated in FY 1970.

CHILE
Project Name: Operations Research in Family Planning
Project No. : 513-11-570-239
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project will provide for obtaining data on the growth of family planning activities in Chile during recent years and for relating these activities to the changes in the birth rates and the incidence of abortion.

Other purposes are: (1) to strengthen the capacity of the National Health Service (SNS) to carry out operations research in family planning and related fields; and (2) by making it possible to fund small research and evaluation projects, to encourage SNS personnel to become interested in population problems.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The essential phases of the project have been completed. Seven research studies are in progress. They are:

Attitudes Toward Breast Feeding
Quality and Efficiency of Prenatal Care in Santiago
The Role of the Midwife
Evaluation of Family Planning Services in Vallenar
Chillán Family Planning Services Evaluation
Incidence of Malnutrition among 0-6 Year-olds in Copiapó
Evaluation of Nurse Effectiveness at Child Clinics

CHILE

Project Name: Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program

Project No. : 513-11-580-240

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to accelerate the introduction of family planning services in the rural areas through the integration of these services with those of the rural health program of the National Health Service, (SNS), and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the integrated rural health program as a means of lowering the abortion, birth, and infant mortality rates.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds have been obligated by A.I.D. for this project since FY 1968.

Progress to Date:

Funding has been provided for remodeling and equipping 50 existing health posts, for up-grading existing health post personnel, for training materials and procedural manuals, and to cover evaluation costs of the project.

COLOMBIA

A.I.D. priorities for assistance to the Government of Colombia in FY 1970 focused on support for the Government's development policies in the areas of agriculture, education and public administration. Major obstacles to development are: overdependence on coffee production; food production barely able to keep pace with population growth; insufficient employment opportunities in the agricultural sector to slow down migration to the cities; and an education system that does not provide sufficient manpower to meet the needs of development in the country.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $75.767 million were obligated for A.I.D. programs in Colombia. Of that amount, $470,000 (.62%) was obligated for one health project: Demographic Research, 514-11-580-150.

Two continuing projects, loan funded in prior years, were: Cali Sewerage, 514-22-520-086, 514-L-029; and Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage, 514-22-520-094, 514-L-037.

COLOMBIA
Project Name: Demographic Research
Project No. : 514-11-580-150
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the National Statistics Institute (DANE) in reorganizing and modernizing the official statistical system of the Government of Colombia so as to provide data needed in maternal and child care, family planning and other development projects. This project is an outgrowth of the Auxiliary Health Workers Demonstration Project, 514-11-590-150.1, which was started as an effort to supplement the services of selected professional health personnel through the use of trained auxiliary and paramedical workers. The project was revised to help DANE create a permanent household survey system and to help implement new data collection and processing techniques to meet the critical need for precise statistics on population.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $470,000 Title X funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In the first phase of the project, a research team, comprised from the Colombian Association of Medical Faculties and the Ministry of Health, developed a work plan concerning the training of auxiliary health workers. This will continue under a Regional contract with the Pan American Health Organization. In the area of data collection, two Bureau of Census specialists have assisted DANE in the preparation of a continuing household sample survey system and in the procurement and utilization of modern computer equipment used in data processing. In 1970 DANE was selected as the base for a Colombian demographic statistics laboratory which will test methods and devise new techniques for measuring demographic changes. This project provides for in-country and U.S. training for organizations and universities associated with demography and family planning in Colombia, including the National Association of Medical Schools, the School of Public Health at the University of Antioquia, and the Ministry of Health.

COLOMBIA
Project Name: Cali Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-086
Loan No. : 514-L-029
Authorized : June 29, 1963
Signed : September 20, 1963

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to improve and enlarge the existing sewerage system of Cali, Colombia's third largest city. This loan complements a $2.5 million Inter-American Development Bank loan to expand Cali's water system.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $3,700,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 2,610,536

Progress to Date:

All designs for the system were completed and contract bidding documents were prepared. The fabrication of reinforced concrete pipe in Colombia has been completed. Construction was scheduled for completion in 1970. The U.S. supervisory engineering firm is Buck, Seefers, and Jost of New York.

COLOMBIA

Project Name:		Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage
Project No.	:	514-22-520-094
Loan No.	:	514-L-037
Authorized	:	May 15, 1964
Signed	:	July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to provide engineering services for the expansion and improvement of the sewage collection and treatment facilities in low income areas of Bogota, and to finance the acquisition of laboratory and maintenance equipment.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$450,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	263,674

Progress to Date:

Until March 1969 A.I.D.-financed engineering services were provided by the U.S. firm of Camp, Dresser and McKee, of Boston. This contractor was then replaced by Engineering Sciences, Inc. Construction of the interceptor sewers was completed in October 1969. Final procurement of maintenance and laboratory equipment was scheduled for completion in 1970.

COLOMBIA
Project Name: Medellin Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-093
Loan No. : 514-L-036
Authorized : May 15, 1964
Signed : July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to finance engineering services related to the construction of an improved sewerage system for the prevention of pollution of many small streams and of the Medellin River.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $250,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/71: 193,535

Funds were deobligated in FY 1970 making the loan agreement amount $193,535.

Progress to Date:

Work was initiated on the project during March 1966. By early 1968, the preparation of engineering designs and bid documents were virtually completed. Construction aspects of the project, which are not financed by the A.I.D. loan, have not progressed satisfactorily because of poor performance and financial problems of the Colombian contractors.

This project was completed in early FY 1970. The U.S. firm Greeley and Hansen, Chicago, served as consulting engineers.

COSTA RICA

The A.I.D. program emphasis for FY 1970 was to help Costa Rica accelerate the growth of its agricultural sector.

Foreign Aid funds totaling $19.547 million were obligated for the A.I.D. program in Costa Rica. Of this amount, $273,000 (1.40%) was obligated for a population project: Family Planning, 515-11-580-105.

Two health projects continued with financing provided in prior years. These were: Malaria Eradication, 515-21-511-059, 515-L-016 and 515-L-016A; and Metropolitan Water Supply, 515-22-512-073, 515-A-004.

COSTA RICA
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 515-21-511-059
Loan No. : 515-L-016 A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : October 11, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1970

Objectives and Description:

Loan No. 1 was for the purpose of financing the U.S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Costa Rica's regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria from the country. Total disbursements have been made.

The second loan provided for the intensification of spraying, mass drug treatment, establishment of professionally supervised notification posts, taking of blood samples and other measures necessary to eradicate malaria from Costa Rica.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$490,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	313,630

Progress to Date:

During the year, the program proceeded on schedule. Both of the planned regular spray cycles were completed with high percentages of houses sprayed. Approximately 35,000 persons received treatment. Drug acceptance by the population remained close to 98% throughout the year. Credit for the success of this program has been due, for the most part, on the work of the Health Education Division of the National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM). During 1969, fewer cases of malaria were detected in Costa Rica than in any year since the beginning of the program.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Metropolitan Water Supply
Project No. : 515-22-512-073
Loan No. : 515-A-004
Authorized : June 12, 1961
Signed : December 22, 1961

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance 65% of local currency costs for the construction of a 12½ mile aqueduct, pumping stations, a water treatment plant with a daily capacity of 12 million gallons, and installation of nine miles of distribution mains in San Jose.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $3,500,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 3,008,580

Progress to Date:

Construction was completed in September 1970. It was dedicated in October 1970.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 515-11-580-105
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken to help bring about awareness of the implications of rapid population growth and to make family planning services available through Costa Rican institutions. Originally, major grant assistance was to be provided to the Costa Rican Demographic Association (CRDA) and to the University of Costa Rica to support population education and demographic research activities. In FY 1968, the project was revised significantly to support an action program of the Government of Costa Rica through its Ministry of Health (MOH). In April 1967, an Executive Decree established a Population Office and authorized family planning advice as part of the normal services provided by the MOH. Early in 1970, the Population Office was placed in the Maternal and Child Care Division of the Ministry, and a combined Maternal and Child Care, Nutrition and Family Planning education program was designed.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $273,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Eighty clinics offering family planning services have been established. The Costa Rica Demographic Association (CRDA) conducts information and education programs through radio, television and the press and produces printed material for all family planning programs. It publishes a monthly bulletin PLAIFAMILIA. The Association supports 11 private clinics and administers the oral contraceptive distribution system for the national program through a network of 100 drugstores. Other institutions also receive technical and material support from the Association.

The Center for Social and Population Studies (CESPO) of the University of Costa Rica coordinates studies, analyses and research on social and population problems and provides training for all personnel in family planning programs. CESPO works closely with the U.N.-sponsored Latin American Demographic Center, CELADE.

The Social Security Institute (CCSS) offers family planning medical services in five clinics in the San Jose metropolitan area. The Catholic Church-sponsored Christian Family Movement (MFC) offers courses to engaged and married couples on responsible parenthood.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The long-range objective of U.S. assistance is to help lay the foundation for and stimulate sustained economic, social and political development, with broad exploitation of the ample agricultural and mineral resource base.

The FY 1970 program plan gave highest priority to agricultural development and diversification. Community development, health and education have received A.I.D. support through the Development Loan Program.

FY 1970 funds totaling $5.175 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $23,000 (4.44%) was obligated for one health project: Health and Sanitation, 517-51-531-085. Another health project for which loan funds were committed in FY 1968 was Maternal and Infant Care, 517-22-531-100, 517-L-021.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Name: Maternal and Infant Care
Project No. : 517-22-531-100
Loan No. : 517-L-021
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : April 15, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Secretariat of Health of the Government of the Dominican Republic finance the dollar and local currency costs to expand a health program of maternal and infant care (MIC). The loan provides for the procurement of equipment, education and training of personnel, studies, and the purchase or development of mass media materials for the program, and technical assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $7.100 million
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 105,130

Progress to Date:

Implementation of the program started in 1970 with training courses for medical personnel.

Contracts for architectural and engineering services for construction of planned facilities were signed in December 1969. Bids were to be offerred in April for construction of eight clinics, two sub-centers and one health center. USAID had contracted with Guy Tremble and Associates for advisory services on medical and hospital equipment.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Project Name: Health and Sanitation
Project No. : 517-51-531-085
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project supercedes Project No. 517-11-590-080, Public Health. Technical assistance not covered by the loan under Project No. 517-22-531-100, Maternal and Infant Care, is included under this activity.

Financing:

$23,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project includes the costs for one contract advisor.

ECUADOR

The principal objectives of the FY 1970 A.I.D. program in Ecuador were increased participation of low-income groups in all phases of activity in the country; expansion of agricultural crops to ease balance of payments problems; assistance to institutions for improvements directed toward increasing the level of private investment; and support for Ecuador's participation in regional economic groups.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $23.172 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of the total, $864,000 (3.73%) was obligated for one health project: Health Education-Population, 518-51-570-094. One other health project was active but did not require FY 1970 funds. This was Malaria Eradication, 518-21-511-029, 518-L-029.

ECUADOR

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 518-21-511-029
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. : 518-L-029
Authorized : June 28, 1966
Signed : May 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to assist the Government of Ecuador to carry out the attack phase of a program for the eradication of malaria during a three-year period.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	1,462,696

Progress to Date:

The National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) suffered near-bankruptcy in FY 1968. It continued to have financial difficulties throughout FY 1969 because of the tardiness and irregularity of the Government of Ecuador's contributions. Labor union strikes in three of the four zones in early 1969 resulted in marked reduction of planned spraying operations in the areas of high malaria incidence. Slide positivity rates rose from 4.8 in January 1968 to 11.1 in December 1968. Malaria incidence increased in all four zones in the country. The program was reorganized in 1968 and began full operations in mid-1969. Although erratic, the Government of Ecuador's contribution to the program was much higher than in previous years which enabled greater program activity. The one Malaria Program CDC advisory position was vacated in November 1969 and no replacement had been assigned at the end of FY 1970.

Areas with almost 200,000 population were reverted from consolidation phase to attack during 1969. The first complete coverage cycle of DDT house-spraying under the new program was begun in February 1969 and completed in late July. Approximately 90% of the houses programmed were sprayed.

During the last five years, the total number of cases increased as did the high incidence areas - from two limited areas to encompass most of the country.

There are no known technical problems in Ecuador. If the government is able to continue to support the program, the incidence of malaria should decrease.

ECUADOR
Project Name: Health Education-Population
Project No. : 518-51-590-094
Began : 1966
Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) carry out its plan to add family planning to the other health services offered in the urban and rural health centers and clinics under its direction. The project provides for in-country training programs, participant grants, short-term advisory services and commodities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $864,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A Department of Population has been created in the Ministry of Health. In February 1969, the Department began official action with a small KAP study. The Department staff is in process of training the personnel of the 52 existing health centers which are to provide family planning services. Twenty-nine of these centers have received equipment and supplies for family planning as a part of an integrated health program. Twenty-seven doctors and midwife nurses have been sent to Chile for special training in family planning.

Population study centers have been formed in the three faculties of medicine in Cuenca, Quito and Guayaquil where socioeconomic, attitudinal and scientific research has been initiated. Limited family planning services are included as part of the teaching and investigative services of all three faculties.

A.I.D. is providing assistance for the training of 100 auxiliary nurses who will work in the new rural medicine program of the Ministry of Health.

EL SALVADOR

Overall A.I.D. objectives in FY 1970 were to assist the Government of El Salvador in diversification and improvement of agricultural production, improvement and reform of the education system, and extension of family planning services.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 totaled $10.280 million. Of this total, $516,000 (5.02%) was for one health project: Family Planning and Health Services, 519-15-580-149. There were two other active health projects for which no FY 1970 funds were required: Construction of Health Units, 519-22-550-096, 519-L-007; and Malaria Eradication, 519-22-511-063.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name	:	Malaria Eradication
Project No.	:	519-22-511-063
PASA No.	:	TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No.	:	519-L-010 A
Authorized	:	April 1968
Signed	:	May 19, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project is to assist the Government of El Salvador conduct a regionally coordinated malaria eradication program.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,030,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	90,000

Progress to Date:

The loan agreement identified above, an amendment to a previous loan, provided additional funds to carry out the program permitting implementation of activities on schedule by the National Antimalaria Campaign (CNAP).

The population in urban localities, protected by barrier spraying, were placed under attack phase. Two spraying cycles for each of the two past years have been completed and during the past year spray operations were on schedule.

EL SALVADOR.
Project Name: Construction of Health Units
Project No. : 519-22-550-096
Loan No. : 519-L-007
Authorized : June 30, 1964
Signed : April 2, 1965
Estimated Termination Date: October 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan project provided for constructing and equipping health units and health posts to provide medical and health services to approximately 534,000 people residing in rural areas who previously had no modern health facilities. A health unit is a 12-bed facility designed to operate as a public health clinic and having facilities for maternity deliveries and performing minor surgery, whereas a health post is a smaller 2-bed out-patient clinic providing reduced public health activities and first aid service.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$700,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	697,269

Progress to Date:

Construction of all units and posts was completed by the end of March 1968, and all but one are functioning. All equipment has now been received and is being distributed to the units and posts.

Staffing of the units and posts by the National Health Service has been in accordance with the loan agreement.

This project is meeting a need for more modern public health facilities in the rural areas. Approximately 60% of the rural population now has access to modern public health facilities and treatment.

EL SALVADOR
Project Name: Family Planning and Health Services
Project No. : 519-15-580-149
Began : 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project provides technical and financial assistance to the Salvadorian Demographic Association (S.D.A.), the Ministry of Health, and the Social Security Institute (ISSS) for population and family planning programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $516,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

As of May 1, 1970, there were a total of 111 clinics offering family planning services under the auspices of the three agencies, S.D.A., ISSS, and the Ministry of Health. A laboratory for early diagnosis of uterine cancer is maintained by the Ministry and used by the clinics.

A Family Planning Evaluation Unit was established in the Ministry of Health late in the fiscal year. Consultation was provided from the International Institute for the study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University.

A Regional Family Planning Training Center has been established by S.D.A. It provides training for hundreds of family planning workers in the program plus a number of workers from the other Central American countries.

GUATEMALA

In FY 1970, A.I.D.'s major program objectives were to assist the Government of Guatemala to expand its programs in education and agriculture in the rural areas to improve the lot of the impoverished rural population, and to strengthen its public administration and safety capabilities.

Foreign Aid funds totaling $29.090 million were obligated in FY 1970 for the A.I.D. program in Guatemala. Of this total, $344,000 (1.18%) in grant funds were obligated for the project Population and Rural Health, 520-11-580-189. There was one other active health project, which was funded by a loan, Malaria Eradication, 520-21-511-095, 520-L-011 A.

GUATEMALA

Project Name	:	Malaria Eradication
Project No.	:	520-21-511-095
Loan No. 1	:	520-L-011
Authorized	:	December 2, 1965
Signed	:	August 17, 1966
Loan No. 2	:	520-L-011 A
Authorized	:	
Signed	:	July 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

These loans were made to assist the Government of Guatemala carry out its malaria eradication program. The loans provide for locally procured personal services, other operating costs and supplies.

Financing:

Loan Agreement No. 1 Amount:		$1,550,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70	:	1,531,028
Loan Agreement No. 2 Amount:		630,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70	:	203,418

Progress to Date:

All of the malarious areas of Guatemala continued in the attack phase throughout CY 1969. Malarious areas were better defined and increased slightly during the year. The entire malarious area continued in the attack phase throughout 1969. There were no major changes in operational activities between 1968 and 1969. No staff was assigned to Guatemala. The PHS/AID advisory function was carried out by the chief malaria advisor assigned to ROCAP.

GUATEMALA
Project Name: Population and Rural Health
Project No. : 520-11-590-189
PASA No. : LA(HA) 27-70
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project has a twofold purpose: (1) to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the areas of health planning, hospital administration, and medical technician training; and (2) to help interested private groups, primarily the Family Welfare Association, to bring about broader understanding of population problems.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $344,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Family planning services have been made available to the population through the program of the Ministry of Health in 60 of its health centers and in five hospitals. The Family Planning Association (Associacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala) supervises family planning services in 18 family planning centers, 11 of which are run jointly with the Government.

The PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, under a Participating Agency Service Agreement, is assisting the Ministry of Health develop a data-processing system for program evaluation and patient control.

GUYANA

The FY 1970 A.I.D. program continued to foster economic development projects which would help lay the base of self-sustaining economic growth. Major emphasis was to be placed on modernization of the rice industry and reduction of the high rate of unemployment through expansion of vocational training and promotion of new and expanded labor enterprises.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $1.258 million were obligated for the A.I.D. program in Guyana. No FY 1970 funds were obligated for health projects, although one loan-funded project authorized in FY 1968 remained active: Water Supply Improvement, Loan No. 504-L-007.

GUYANA

Project Name	:	Water Supply Improvement
Project No.	:	504-22-125-048
Loan No.	:	504-L-007
Authorized	:	June 28, 1968
Signed	:	August 24, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan funds the U.S. dollar costs for improvement and extension to eight urban-rural water systems located adjacent to the Georgetown metropolitan area and a new well for additional water supply for the city of New Amsterdam.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,600,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	378,056

Progress to Date:

The well drilling contracts have been completed. The production contracts are underway.

HAITI

The small A.I.D. program in Haiti is conducted chiefly to bring to a successful conclusion a countrywide malaria eradication program administered jointly by the Pan American Health Organization, U.N. Children's Fund, and the Haitian Government. Elimination of malaria in Haiti would also serve to safeguard the Dominican Republic from reinfection.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $1.570 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities in Haiti. Of this total, $1.393 million (88.72%) was obligated for the health project Malaria Eradication, 522-51-511-075.

One health-related project, Community Development, 521-15-810-061, administered through CARE Incorporated, includes clinical and family planning services primarily in the rural northwest area of Haiti.

HAITI
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 521-11-511-033
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The goal of the malaria program in Haiti is to eradicate the disease from the country of Haiti during FY 1972 rather than by 1969 as originally forecast.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1.393 million grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

By the end of 1969, the downtrend in the incidence of malaria had reversed and malaria was again on the increase. An outbreak in the Trois Bébés area occurred in the latter part of 1968 and extended into 1969. More than 1,232 cases were recorded in 1969 in four congested localities comprising an area of one square mile. The vector is resistant to DDT in the area and drug acceptance is low. On December 15, a drainage system project to eliminate vector breeding areas was initiated following a recommendation of a PHS Center for Disease Control water management consultant. Attack measures in CY 1969 were not so intense as in prior years. In the last five months one cycle of spraying covered slightly more than 50% of the area considered originally malarious.

Malaria cases recorded almost doubled over 1968, but more than 76% came from only 23 of the 560 section rurales in Haiti. Surveillance activities for 1969 centered on special surveys, passive case detection and epidemiologic investigations.

HONDURAS

The objectives of the FY 1970 joint U.S.-Honduras program were directed toward improving education, upgrading managerial skills, diversification of agriculture, development of forestry, and stimulation of popular participation in development. Agricultural and credit union cooperatives were to receive A.I.D. support.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $5.454 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $499,000 (9.15%) was obligated for one health project, Maternal and Child Health, 522-11-580-065. There was one other active health project for which FY 1970 funds were not required. This was: Malaria Eradication, 522-51-511-075, 522-L-014.

HONDURAS

Project Name	:	Malaria Eradication
Project No.	:	522-51-511-075
Loan No.	:	522-L-014 A
Authorized	:	May 31, 1968
Signed	:	September 5, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Honduras in eradicating malaria. A.I.D. loans have helped finance the cost of equipment, material and services necessary for the national program.

Honduras shares with four other Central American Republics and Panama in a regional effort to eradicate malaria. Two U.S. CDC advisors headquartered in Guatamala City (ROCAP) visit and coordinate malaria activities in all six countries.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,480,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	978,418

Progress to Date:

The percentage sprayed of houses programmed declined during the second 1969 cycle over previous spraying cycles. Honduras had approximately twice the number of cases in 1969 as in the previous year, 29,584 and 15,666 respectively. Many reasons accounted for the increase: ineffectiveness of attack measures in problem areas (vector resistance and low acceptance by the population of drug treatment activities), inefficient operations and unsprayable dwellings. Loan funds continued to be disbursed for implementation of technical activities.

HONDURAS
Project Name: Maternal and Child Health
Project No. : 522-11-580-065
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health expand its Maternal and Child Health program, which includes family planning services. Included is provision for long and short term training in population/family planning and administration for physicians, registered nurses, social workers, health educators and auxiliary nurses. Technical and financial assistance is given for education and information on family planning population dynamics and responsible parenthood by means of radio, television, press and other mass media methods.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $499,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During 1969, 22 Ministry of Health family planning clinics were put into operation throughout the country staffed with trained health personnel. Visits to the clinics totaled 15,819 in 1969. A.I.D. furnishes supplementary assistance to the Government's program.

JAMAICA

The FY 1970 A.I.D. program was designed to help the Government of Jamaica improve educational opportunities, preserve law and order, reduce population growth, and to provide limited advisory assistance in agriculture, and institutional reform.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. activities amounted to $765,000. Of this total, $420,000 (54.90%) was obligated for one health project: Family Planning, 532-11-580-030. A loan-funded project, Community Water Supplies, 532-11-550-019, 532-11-550-025, required no additional FY 1970 funds but remained active.

JAMAICA

Project Name:		Community Water Supplies
Project No.	:	532-11-550-019 and 532-11-550-025
Loan No. 1	:	532-M-001
Authorized	:	June 9, 1960
Signed	:	August 31, 1962
Loan No. 2	:	532-L-001
Authorized	:	
Signed	:	August 31, 1962

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Jamaica to provide safe and adequate water supplies for selected population groups through the construction and modernization of rural water systems.

Financing:

Loan No. 1 Amount:	$2,200,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	2,055,488
Loan No. 2 Amount:	1,500,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	1,078,268

Progress to Date:

All water systems funded under Loan No. 1 have been completed. Under Loan No. 2, the first phase of the feasibility study has been completed. The full study is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

JAMAICA
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 532-11-540-030
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to assist the Government of Jamaica develop its national family planning program, whose goal is to lower the birth rate from 40 to 25 per 1,000 population by 1976. Through the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) of the Ministry of Health (MOH), and other official and voluntary agencies involved in family planning program activities, the U.S. Government is assisting Jamaica with the development of the clinical, cytological, educational and the administrative services of the family planning program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $420,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. has provided short-term advisors and two full-time A.I.D. specialists in education and communications media since May 1966. A.I.D. has also provided education and clinical equipment and supplies, and on a short-term basis, assistance with staff payment and operational costs.

Short-term consultants have assisted the MOH and the NFPB with establishment of the cytology service, an integral part of the family planning program; the training of education personnel; and the development of administrative systems.

A.I.D. is also assisting in the development of training, research, and evaluation capability at the University of the West Indies.

By April 1970, there were 146 government family planning clinics in operation serving urban, rural and remote areas in all 14 parishes of Jamaica.

MEXICO

There were no bilateral technical assistance programs in Mexico in Fiscal Year 1970.

NICARAGUA

Plans for the FY 1970 A.I.D. program were to continue emphasis on the rural sector, including extension of credit to small farmers, attempts to diversify and increase agricultural production and exports, and research on major food crops and livestock. Assistance was to include expansion of facilities for health and family planning activities.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $2.331 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, $594,000 (25.48%) was obligated for one health project: Family Planning, 524-11-580-072. In addition, two loan-funded health projects were active which did not require FY 1970 funds: Malaria Eradication, 524-21-511-062, 524-L-013 and 524-L-013 A, and Health Center-Rural Mobile Health, 524-11-530-080, 524-L-023.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 524-21-511-062
Loan No. : 524-L-013 A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : August 23, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan amendment is to assist the Government of Nicaragua in financing the U.S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua's three-year regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria from Nicaragua.

Financing:

FY 1970 -	Loan Amount:	$1,864,000
	Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	1,230,588

Progress to Date:

A loan amendment was made to enable the Government of Nicaragua to complete the Revised Malaria Eradication Plan consisting of continuation of the spraying campaign throughout the country, extension of a mass medication campaign in areas where the malaria vector is resistant to insecticides, larviciding, and intensive case finding. All of Nicaragua was continued in attack phase during CY 1969.

Vector resistance to DDT and malathion became greater, and resistance extended to a larger area during 1969. Malathion was sprayed in two cycles plus a special one during the second half of the year to combat an outbreak of cases.

The number of cases during 1969 was approximately twice the number found in 1968, 16,050 and 8,250 respectively.

NICARAGUA
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 524-11-590-072
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Office of Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health to (1) provide information on demographic and population problems; and (2) to support family planning programs of the National Social Security Institute (INSS) and the Moravian Missionary Group.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $594,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970 the Ministry of Health (MOH) program was expanded to 60 health centers, plus one mobile unit to cover the areas around Managua.

A National Council has been established in the educational field regarding sex education and to prepare a national educational program.

The Social Security Institute expanded its medical program by establishing a new center offering family planning services five days a week.

The Moravian Mission is enlarging its program to reach most of the Miskito Indians along the Coco River and the Atlantic Coast.

Training and information services are provided to professional and lay groups through the Family Planning Orientation and Training Center.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Health Center-Rural Mobile Health
Project No. : 524-11-530-080
Loan No. : 524-L-023
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : August 23, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to enable the Government of Nicaragua to construct and staff 56 new health centers and to purchase equipment, materials, and medicines for these centers and for its rural mobile health program (PUMAR).

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $2,200,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 448,536

Progress to Date:

Thirty-eight Health Centers have been completed with five under construction. The purchase of medical equipment, materials and medicines is proceeding.

PANAMA

The A.I.D. program in FY 1970 continued to emphasize assistance to the Panamanian Government in improving economic and social conditions in depressed urban areas; increasing productivity and diversification in agriculture; promoting long-term improvements in the country's educational system; and helping to improve public administration.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds totaling $11.863 million were committed for the A.I.D. program. Of the total, $824,000 (6.95%) was for two health projects: Health and Population, 525-15-580-142; and a loan-funded project, Rural Mobile Health Program, 525-22-530-115. Funds for the latter project were included in the FY 1968 funding data, however, since the loan was not signed until FY 1970, A.I.D. accounts include the amount of the loan under total FY 1970 obligations and therefore is included as such in this report.

In addition to the above there were five other active health projects for which no FY 1970 funds were required. These were: Malaria Eradication, 525-21-511-114, 525-L-023; Colon Sewerage, 525-22-520-060, 525-L-011; Panama Sewerage, 525-22-590-134, 525-L-026; Panama City Water and Sewerage, 525-22-590-130, 525-L-019; and Panama City Water, 525-22-521-138, 525-L-028.

PANAMA
Project Name: Health and Population
Project No. : 525-15-580-142
PASA No. : LA (HA) 31-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Family Planning Association of Panama (APLAFA) to develop population programs. Activities previously funded under Health Development, 524-15-530-124, were included in this project for FY 1970.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $324,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

APLAFA turned over four Association clinics to the Ministry of Health in late 1969. The Association operates three clinics in Panama City and three in rural areas.

In FY 1970 the MOH was actively supporting a Family Planning Program with services available in 20 clinics.

A.I.D. has provided films and informational materials which have been distributed through the MOH.

PANAMA
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 525-21-511-114
Loan No. : 525-L-023
Authorized : May 29, 1967
Signed : February 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to intensify and accelerate efforts to eradicate malaria in Panama by enabling the Government of Panama to conduct a three-year program coordinated with similar programs in the Central American countries. By attacking the disease in both mosquitoes and people, it is expected that transmission will be interrupted and, with surveillance and control efforts by the Government of Panama thereafter, eradication will have been achieved.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,440,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	365,041

Progress to Date:

The National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) was reorganized during the year. The Ministry of Health was created on January 15, 1969. Geographical reconnaissance data were updated. Personnel were trained through courses in spraying operation, laboratory techniques, health education, surveillance work and administrative practices. The conditions contained in the Loan Agreement were met in March, at which time SNEM received its first disbursements from this loan.

During the year, the entire area of the country continued in the attack phase. The only attack measure was DDT residual house-spraying except for limited mass distribution of drugs in two areas to control malaria outbreaks. The coverage of houses sprayed improved during 1969 over previous cycles.

PANAMA

Project Name	:	Colon Sewerage
Project No.	:	525-22-520-060
Loan No.	:	525-L-011
Authorized	:	June 7, 1965
Signed	:	July 16, 1965

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the expansion and modernization of Colon's storm drainage system. IDAAN, the National Water and Sewerage Authority, is responsible for the project.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$400,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	2,279

The original authorization was for a loan amounting to $1.3 million, but this was reduced to $400,000 on March 3, 1967, when plans for the expansion and modernization of Colon's sewerage system were eliminated from the plan.

Progress to Date:

By the end of FY 1968, a U.S. engineering firm was reviewing designs, plans and specifications required for the soliciting of bids for a construction contract. In May 1969, a contract for supplying pumping equipment and controls was signed with Almocenes Romero, S.A. The project was estimated to be approximately 75% completed in FY 1970. The U.S. firm of Hazen and Sawyer is responsible for supervision of construction.

PANAMA

Project Name	:	Panama Sewerage
Project No.	:	525-22-590-134
Loan No.	:	525-L-026
Authorized	:	Fiscal Year 1967
Signed	:	July 7, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The loan provides financing for the extension of Panama City's sewerage system in nine low income residential areas not presently serviced.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$6,600,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	342,118

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, the project was estimated to be 40% complete.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama City Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-590-130
Loan No. : 525-L-019
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1966
Signed : January 4, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to accelerate urban infrastructure development in Panama City. Specifically, it was for the purpose of financing the construction of water and sewerage facilities in poorer sections of the city. The loan is administered by IDAAN.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $3,055,600
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 2,931,653

Progress to Date:

The project was completed December 1970.

PANAMA

Project Name	:	Panama City Water
Project No.	:	525-22-521-138
Loan No.	:	525-L-028
Authorized	:	June 18, 1968
Signed	:	May 6, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to assist the government in meeting the urgent need of Panama City for a new and sizable water supply which can satisfy the demands of its rapidly growing urban area.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $15,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: No funds were disbursed in FY 1970.

Progress to Date:

Data for awarding construction contracts was pending. No further progress can be reported.

PANAMA

Project Name	:	Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR)
Project No.	:	525-22-530-115
Loan No.	:	525-L-029
Authorized	:	June 25, 1968
Signed	:	April 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Government of Panama in financing the U.S. dollar costs of drugs, medicine, medical equipment, supplies, mobile dispensary units and spare parts necessary to conduct a Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR). The loan will finance also the addition of 13 new mobile dispensary units and will equip these new units with drugs, medicines, supplies, and spare parts for a three-year program period. There will be three boats which will service areas accessible only by sea or inland waterways.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$500,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	No funds were utilized in FY 1970.

Progress to Date:

The loan was signed late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

PARAGUAY

The proposed objectives of A.I.D. assistance in Paraguay for FY 1970 were to assist the Government increase agricultural, livestock and forestry products and to upgrade the quality of secondary and university education. Support was also given to Paraguayan efforts in research and action programs for family planning.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $7.126 million were obligated for A.I.D. projects. Of this total, $332,000 (4.66%) was obligated for one health project, Nutrition and Population, 526-11-580-085. There was one other active health project, Malaria Eradication, 526-51-511-061, 526-L-018, for which no FY 1970 funds were required.

PARAGUAY
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 526-51-511-061
Loan No. : 526-L-018
Authorized : May 1, 1967
Signed : January 29, 1968.

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Government of Paraguay to carry out its national malaria eradication program which has as its goal the eradication of malaria within eight years.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$1,900,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	904,239

Progress to Date:

The A.I.D. loan was made in mid-1967, and it was planned that all preparatory phase operations of the program would be completed that year. The loan agreement was not signed, however, until January 29, 1968. Operations, therefore, were confined to continuing the geographic reconnaissance and to focal attack measures to try and contain a serious P. falciparum epidemic.

During the second quarter of FY 1969 spraying operations were begun and progressed as planned. Semi-annual DDT spraying was the only attack measure throughout the country. A house coverage of 97% had been achieved during CY 1969.

With the exception of the capital, Asuncion, with a population of 437,000, the rest of Paraguay was considered malarious and was under attack.

Early in 1969, a small epidemic with a total of about 2,000 cases occurred in a non-sprayed area in the Alto Parana Department. It was controlled with the completion of the first spraying cycle in April.

Field data collection on the "Study of the Economic Impact of Malaria" continued through 1969 and was expected to be finished in June 1970.

The program was reported to be progressing according to the Plan of Operations.

PARAGUAY
Project Name: Population and Nutrition
Project No. : 526-11-580-085
Began : FY 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to help Paraguay to combat child malnutrition and to conduct research and action programs in population/family planning. In FY 1970 agreements were signed with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare to train Ministry personnel in family planning and to help form family planning clinics in Ministry of Health Centers. The agreement also provided for follow-up on certain recommendations of the National Nutrition Survey conducted in 1965 through the Ministry's Nutrition Division.

An Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction was being established within the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the National University to conduct research, and to provide professional education and medical services. A.I.D. has also aided private agencies in special research studies.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $332,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970 the project agreement executed May 18, 1970, with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, provided for the operation, in the Ministry of Public Health (MPH) facilities, of six family planning clinics in conjunction with Maternal-Child (MCH) and Nutrition activities. A U.S. consultant was requested to assist in establishing this program. This was scheduled for early FY 1971. A.I.D. assistance continues to support training activities for medical officers, nurses, social welfare, and other personnel.

PERU

A.I.D. FY 1970 program objectives were to concentrate on agriculture and rural or community development with some assistance in housing.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $11,342,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this total, $113,000 (.99%) was obligated for one health project, Human Resources and Population Studies, 527-11-570-132. One other active loan funded project, for which no FY 1970 funds were required, was Lima Water and Sewerage System, 527-22-520-091.

PERU

Project Name: Lima Water and Sewerage System
Project No. : 527-22-520-091
Loan No. : 527-L-022
Authorized : February 9, 1962
Signed : March 26, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this loan is to expand the potable water and sewerage systems of metropolitan Lima. The project is divided into 15 construction and equipment installation contracts and one supervisory engineering contract.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $8,600,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 7,857,000

Progress to Date:

All construction was completed and accepted by June 30, 1969. Remaining was procurement of safety equipment and final adjustments to improve functioning of pressure reducing stations.

PERU

Project Name: Human Resources and Population Studies
Project No. : 527-11-590-132
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: 1975

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Peru (GOP) with studies to obtain information about population growth and its relationship to development.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $113,000 Title X funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Center for the Study of Population and Development was established in 1964 by presidential decree to investigate population growth and demographic matters. In June 1970 a committee was established by Government decree to develop guidelines for use in formulation of a national population policy. Private agency initiatives have received support for salaries of local personnel, locally procured commodities, travel and educational materials for family planning activities.

URUGUAY

A.I.D. objectives in FY 1970 were to assist the Government of Uruguay to resume economic development through fiscal stabilization, help modernize agricultural production to increase exports and to promote development of non-traditional exports.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $16,922,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this amount, a $15,000,000 loan provided medium term credit to the private industrial sector for capital goods imports.

There were no active health projects included in the FY 1970 program.

VENEZUELA

A.I.D.'s limited technical assistance program in Venzuela in FY 1970 was designed to provide U.S. technical knowledge on improving educational and vocational training, increasing the availability of family planning assistance and low cost housing, and strengthening Venezuelan police capacity to maintain order.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $1,093,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities. Of this total, $118,000 (10.8%) was obligated for one health project, Population and Demography Program, 529-15-580-034.

VENEZUELA
Project Name: Population and Demography
Project No. : 529-15-580-034
Began : 1962
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist and support the efforts of public and private agencies to carry out education, training and service programs in population and family planning.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $118,000 Title X funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In 1968 the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare issued a policy statement integrating family planning services into the National Health Service.

The Venezuela Family Planning Association, established in 1966, operates 44 clinics in Government hospitals and in public health and welfare centers. The maternity hospital of the city of Caracas, Maternidad Concepcion Palacios (MCP), offers training to all medical and paramedical personnel in the country and conducts an active patient education program for mothers.

The Venezuelan Center for Population and Family (CEVEPOF), established in 1965, conducts research and stimulates action programs. Voluntary agencies and private foundations are actively supporting research and action programs. A.I.D. has supported the formation of CEVEPOF and training grants in population subjects. A.I.D. has also agreed to support a two-year research project to be conducted by CEVEPOF in studies of demography, population growth and attitudes of marginal families.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGION

Program Plans

In FY 1970, A.I.D. assistance in the Near East and South Asia Region (NESA) was to be concentrated primarily in India, Pakistan and Turkey. Development loans were planned for capital projects. Technical Assistance funds were to continue support for agricultural and education improvement.

With increasing attention to population growth and with 25 per cent of the World's population within ten countries of the NESA Region, it was expected that a large increase in A.I.D. assistance would occur in FY 1970 with funds available under Title X. Both grant and loan funds were planned to support family planning activities in countries having major national population programs.

Summary of Program Implementation

Fiscal Year 1970 Foreign Aid funds amounting to $404.749 million were obligated for A.I.D. activities in the Near East and South Asia Region. Of this total, $25.199 million (6.2%) was obligated for health and population projects in five countries. There was one nutrition project. See Table 14 on page 207.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percent for each category are shown in Table 15, on page 208.

There were 25 active health, population and nutrition projects in the Near East and South Asia Region in FY 1970. Seventeen were country projects and ten were regional. Two of the 25 projects were initiated in FY 1970. The distribution by activity was as follows:

Project	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Initiated Prior Years
Total	25	2	23 1/
Health	12	1	11
Population	12	1	11
Nutrition	1	0	1

1/ One nutrition, five population and six health projects initiated in prior years required FY 1970 funds.

The amount of FY 1970 funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation is shown in Table 16 on page 209. Funding for health activities in FY 1970 was limited to two categories, health services and facilities and malaria eradication. Obligations for malaria programs were approximately 50% of FY 1969.

As of June 30, 1970, A.I.D. had 39 health and population staff members on field assignments in the Near East and South Asia countries. Twenty-four were A.I.D. direct-hire employees, 12 were P.H.S. PASA personnel, one was provided on a Census Bureau PASA, one was provided on a Department of Agriculture PASA, and one was A.I.D. contract-hire. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS	Other	
Total	39	24	12	3	
Physicians	3	3	-	-	
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	1	1	-	-	
Nurses	2	1	1	-	
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	-	-	
Health Educator	1	1	-	-	
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	11	-	11	-	
Population Advisors (non-medical)	7	6	-	1	3/
Demographers	2	1	-	1	1/
Social Science Advisor	4	4	-	-	
Soc. Development Information Advisors	2	2	-	-	
Nutrition Advisor	1	-	-	1	2/
Program Analysts (Pop.)	2	2	-	-	
Auto Equipment Advisor	1	1	-	-	
Supply Management Advisor	1	1	-	-	

1/ Department of Commerce/Census Bureau
2/ Department of Agriculture
3/ A.I.D. contract

The names, positions and location of A.I.D. field staff are included in the section of the report which begins on page 381.

Table 14. Funds obligated for A.I.D. activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Health Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$404,749	$25,199	6.2
Regional	2,935	277	9.4
Country Total	401,814	24,922	6.2
Afghanistan	6,822	130	1.9
India	223,722	20,958	9.4
Jordan	1,470	29	2.0
Nepal	2,263	536	23.7
Pakistan	123,700	3,222	2.6
Turkey	43,284	--	--
CENTO	553	47	8.5

Table 15. Funds obligated for health, nutrition and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Near East and South Asia, FY 1970.

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
			(thousands of dollars)				
Total	$25,199	$1,683	6.7	$23,185	92.0	$331	1.3
Regional	277	--	--	277	100.0	--	--
Country Total	24,922	1,683	6.7	22,908	91.9	331	1.3
Afghanistan	130	--	--	130	100.0	--	--
India	20,958	309	1.5	20,318	96.9	331	1.6
Jordan	29	29	100.0	--	--	--	--
Nepal	536	123	22.9	413	77.1	--	--
Pakistan	3,222	1,222	37.9	2,000	62.0	--	--
CENTO	47	--	--	47	100.0	--	--

Table 16. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1970.

Allocation	Total	Environmental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
			(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$1,683	--	--	$1,300	$383	--
Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--
Country Total	1,683	--	--	1,300	383	--
India	309	--	--	256	53	--
Jordan	29	--	--	--	29	--
Nepal	123	--	--	--	123	--
Pakistan	1,222	--	--	1,044	178	--

Health, Population, and Nutrition Projects

Near East and South Asia Region
FY 1970

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Regional	Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center (CENTO)	290-11-540-230		$ --
"	Family Planning Expansion	298-15-580-019	(C) NESA-392	--
"	Postpartum Family Planning Program	298-15-580-019	(C) NESA-391	--
"	Family Planning Training	298-13-995-015	(C) NESA-380	--
"	Family Planning and Health Services	298-15-995-017	(C) NESA-435	--
"	Middle East Survey	298-15-995-017	(C) NESA-430	--
"	Research Triangle Institute	298-15-590-019	(C) NESA-460	277,000
"	CENTO: Leadership Training in Family Planning	298-15-580-019		47,000
Afghanistan	Family Planning	306-11-570-110		130,000
India	Malaria Eradication	386-51-511-135		53,000
"	Family Welfare Planning	386-11-591-332	(L) 386-K-185	20,318,000 *
"	Nutritional Foods Development	386-11-560-380		331,000
"	Technical Support Health	386-15-599-396		256,000
Jordan	Malaria Eradication	278-11-511-080		29,000
Nepal	Malaria Eradication	367-11-511-014		123,000
"	Family Planning	367-11-580-096		413,000
Pakistan	Family Planning	391-11-590-256		2,000,000
"	Public Health Technical Support	391-11-599-321		44,000

* $20 million from NESA-Regional Population Activites Program Assistance Grant.

Area	Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Pakistan	Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies	391-52-550-233	(L) 391-H-079	--
"	General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering	391-51-530-177	(L) 391-H-068	--
"	Malaria Eradication	391-52-511-139	(L) 391-H-135	178,000
"	Cardiovascular Institute	none	(L) 391-H-148	1,000,000
Turkey	Haceteppe University	277-22-540-441	(L) 277-H-083	--
"	Ataturk University Medical School	277-22-550-436	(L) 277-H-077	--
"	Family Planning Program	277-22-550-430	(L) 277-H-068	--

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL PROJECTS

The objective of the regional technical assistance programs is to encourage solutions to common problems through the development of training, joint action programs, and the exchange of information. A.I.D. emphasizes programs in agriculture, education, and family planning.

For 18 years the U.S. has financed training at the American University of Beirut for participants from the NESA region. In 1970 there were 478 students from Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran, Lebanon, Cyprus, Nepal and South Yemen. Over one half of these students were receiving training as public school teachers and agricultural scientists. The remainder were studying engineering, public health, and public administration. The project under which this support is provided is AUB Regional Training, 298-13-990-015.

FY 1970 Foreign Aid funds obligated for regional projects totaled $2.935 million. Of this total, $324,000 (11.04) was obligated for two population projects: Research Triangle Institute, 298-15-590-019 and Leadership Training and Symposium (CENTO), 298-15-580-019.

Other active health projects requiring no FY 1970 funding were: Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center (CENTO), 290-11-540-230; Family Planning Expansion, 298-15-580-019; Postpartum Family Planning Program, 298-15-580-019; Family Planning Training, 298-13-995-015; and Family Planning and Health Services, 298-15-995-017.

Office of the U.S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs

The U.S. assists the Central Treaty Organization to build a community of interest among the CENTO countries, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, and to encourage regional cooperation and self-help in economic development by these countries. These objectives have been pursued by the U.S. primarily through a small technical assistance program which brings together specialists from the three member countries as well as the U.S., in conferences and workshops. These have emphasized agriculture, education, and health.

In FY 1970, A.I.D. contributed Foreign Aid funds totaling $553,000 for projects supported by the Office of the U.S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs. These funds are administered by the CENTO countries in the region, the U.S., and the United Kingdom.

One health project, for which FY 1969 funds were obligated, Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center, 290-11-540-230, required no further U.S. funding in FY 1970.

Two projects had significant health components. These were: Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund, 290-11-995-114, which received $20,000 from the U.S. for Population and Family Planning Activities; and Support of Technical Assistance Projects, 290-11-999-113. The former financed the exchange of experts from within the CENTO countries, and provided scholarships for study at universities in the region. The latter continued a regional technical assistance program begun in 1959 which provided U.S. support for regional conferences, travel seminars, workshops, advisory services and consultant contracts. In FY 1970, Workshops on Teaching Public Health Practices were held in February 1970 in Iran, Turkey and

Pakistan. A U.S. Consultant completed a preworkshop survey in anticipation of a series of Workshops on Clinical Research for Family Planning scheduled for early FY 1971. A Malaria Coordinator-Meeting was held in March 1970.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center (CENTO)
Project No. : 290-11-540-230
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project makes provision for an Associate Dean and some equipment for the Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center which is located in Karachi, Pakistan.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No U.S. funds were obligated.

Progress to Date:

Equipment orders had been placed in the U.S. during the fiscal year. U.S. efforts to recruit an Associate Dean were unsuccessful as of June 30, 1970. Regionalization of the Institute scheduled for June 15, 1970, was delayed. Participating countries anticipated that candidates would be selected for the program to begin the following year.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Family Planning Expansion
Project No. : 298-15-580-019
Contract No.: nesa 392
Contractor : Pathfinder Fund
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under contract with Pathfinder Fund, provides for technical and commodity assistance to expand family planning operations to voluntary organizations in India. It is anticipated that these services will be extended to other countries in the region.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No A.I.D. funds were obligated for this project.

Progress to Date:

The Pathfinder Fund has guided the development of innovative projects in population education, research, community development, and health services in various locations in India.

The Pathfinder Fund has been an important supplier of contraceptives to NESA countries. Three statistical reports of IUD insertion in the NESA area have been generated as a result of Pathfinder's International IUD program.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Postpartum Family Planning
Project No. : 298-15-580-019
Contract No.: nesa-391
Contractor : Population Council
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

Through this project, equipment was provided for postpartum family planning programs in hospitals in India, Turkey, Iran and other countries in the region. This project is carried out through a contract with the Population Council.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated for this project.

Progress to Date:

All equipment purchased under the grant had arrived in India. A Population Council technical advisor assisted with the preparation of a manual, which included an outline of the inputs sanctioned under the government program, job descriptions and the plan of operation. Many hospitals in the region were participating in the Council's postpartum family planning program.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Regional Family Planning Training
Project No. : 298-13-995-015
Contract No.: nesa 380
Contractor : Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project was carried out under a contract with the Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago. Its purpose was to provide training in Chicago to family planning professionals at varying levels of education and competence. Programs for two to eight weeks were arranged to fit requirements of individuals and groups.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated for this project.

Progress to Date:

From June 1968 through December 1969 over 80 participants from NESA countries received specialized training at PPA/Chicago. The NESA contract terminated June 30, 1970. A proposal from PPA/Chicago to expand the training program to include family planning participants on a worldwide basis was planned for FY 1971.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Family Planning and Health Services
Project No. : 298-15-995-017
Contract No.: nesa-435
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for analytical studies in family planning and public health. Johns Hopkins University, as the contractor, will study integration of family planning with rural health services in India.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated.

Progress to Date:

Research data is being compiled by the Johns Hopkins project team at Narangwal on the increments of family planning acceptance obtained by including family planning services along with various combinations of health services. The project, as designed, provides for offering family planning services alone in one set of villages; in three other separate groups of villages, family planning is being offered with (a) child care alone, (b) women's health services alone, and (c) with comprehensive care for both mothers and children. The project was also designed to test hypothesis concerning family planning motivation in relation to education economics, and culture.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Middle East Survey
Project No. : 298-15-995-017
Contract No.: NESA-430
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 24, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to survey demographic patterns, socioeconomic factors, and health factor relevant to population growth in Middle East countries. The contractor for this project is the University of North Carolina.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated for this project.

Progress to Date:

During the first year of the project, an outline was under preparation, for a report to be produced meeting the objectives of this project.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Research Triangle Institute
Project No. : 298-15-590-019
Contract No.: NESA-460
Contractor : Research Triangle Institute
Began : January 14, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: January 13, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this contract is to undertake information and data synthesis and analysis on population problems in NESA countries. Access to relevant and current data will enable A.I.D. to respond more effectively to the problems of planning and implementing population programs throughout the region.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $277,519 was obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Contractor responds through Task Orders from A.I.D./W, to specific requests from NESA countries or the NESA Bureau for information required for planning population and family planning programs.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Leadership Training, Workshops, and Seminars (CENTO)
Project No. : 298-15-580-019
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided funds to finance training of leaders of family planning programs from Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey, as well as preparation for CENTO workshops and seminars.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $47,000 was obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, Dr. Raymond Allen, U.S. Consultant, completed a pre-workshop survey in anticipation of the workshops on Clinical Research for Family Planning, scheduled in early FY 1971.

AFGHANISTAN

As stated in the Congressional Presentation to Congress for FY 1970, the three main objectives of the A.I.D. programs in Afghanistan were: (1) improved economic planning and financial management; (2) increased agricultural productivity; and (3) improved and expanded education, particularly at the elementary level and in vocational and technical schools.

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $6.822 million. Of this total, $130,000 (1.91%) was obligated for population assistance under the project Family Planning, 306-11-570-110.

AFGHANISTAN
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 306-11-570-110
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Public Health (MOH) and the Afghanistan Family Guidance Association, established in 1968, in voluntary family planning programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $130,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Family Guidance Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, now has ten clinics operating; five in Kabul and five in the provinces. A.I.D. has partially funded a team to conduct a survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning; sponsored a number of Government health officials as participants to observe family planning program operations in other Asian countries and to attend seminars and workshops in Bangkok, London and New Orleans; and is providing contraceptives and other commodities, and training for program personnel in the U.S. and Iran.

INDIA

U.S. assistance to India through its A.I.D. program is coordinated with that of other industrialized nation donors through the World Bank-led India Consortium to help India achieve more rapid economic development. Emphasis of A.I.D. assistance is on increasing food production to achieve self sufficiency in food grain production in the early 1970's; strengthening the family planning program to bring population into better balance with food and other limited resources; improving export performance and supporting the growing industrial recovery.

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds obligated for A.I.D. programs totaled $223,722,000, of which $20,958,000 (9.37%) was obligated for four health projects. These were: Malaria Eradication, 386-51-510-135; Family Welfare Planning, 386-11-591-332; Nutritional Foods Development, 386-11-560-380; Technical Support Health, 386-15-599-396.

India's Family Welfare Planning Program received $20 million through a NESA-Regional Population Activities Program Assistance Grant.

INDIA
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 386-51-511-135
Began : Fiscal Year 1958
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The Indian National Malaria Eradication Program is a long-term joint effort of the Indian Central and State Governments, World Health Organization, and the U.S. Its purpose is to eradicate malaria from India.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $53,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

U.S. assistance is focussed on operational and technical problems and on the transfer of operations from the National Malaria Eradication Program to the Indian State Health Ministries. The Indian Government has increased budgetary support for the Eradication Program in an effort to keep to a minimum the resurgence of malaria in some of the areas that had reached the surveillance stage. Attention in 1969 was focussed on areas where persistent transmission of malaria was continuing. One malaria advisor from the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health service was assigned to this project under a PASA. U.S. bilateral assistance to this project was scheduled to end July 1, 1970.

INDIA

Project Name: Family Welfare Planning
Project No. : 386-11-591-332
Loan No. : 386-K-185
Authorized : June 26, 1968
Signed : June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. technical assistance to India's family planning program began in FY 1967. A.I.D. objectives provide advisory services in family planning administration, education, demography, medical research, and training. U.S. assistance is geared to complement and support the expansion of family planning activities both government-sponsored and through voluntary non-governmental programs. Specific goals include encouraging acceleration of Government of India's existing programs; assisting in improvement of data collecting, reporting, evaluation, training programs and procedures; encouraging involvement of private sector; and introducing more effective concepts and methods of motivation and communication.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $318,000 grant funds
20,000,000 NESA Regional Population Activities Program Assistance grant funds were obligated for this project.

Loan Agreement Amount: $2,700,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: No funds had been utilized as of this date.

Progress to Date:

The $20 million grant made in FY 1970 is in addition to other U.S. assistance which has included grants for support of the Indian Government's experimental program to test oral contraceptives; provision of 150 million condoms to initiate the subsidized commercial condom distribution program; a direct mailing system for family planning materials as well as equipment for radio coverage and film making; advisory assistance in the training field; and biomedical research related to conception and contraception. A.I.D. technicians are assisting at the Demographic Training and Research Center at Chembur, Bombay, which carries out demographic and social research. A.I.D. staff also are helping the GOI increase family planning efforts in geographical areas designated for "intensive implementation." In 1968, a loan of $2.7 million and an $8 million local currency grant helped finance the manufacture of 6,000 family planning vehicles.

INDIA
Project Name: Nutritional Foods Development
Project No. : 386-11-560-380
Contract No.: nesa-399
Contractor : Sidney M. Cantor Associates
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

To reduce malnutrition through improvements in the quality of the Indian diet, A.I.D. provides technical assistance to the Indian Government and to the (private) Protein Foods Association. Policy objectives are: (1) to fortify popular food items with protein, vitamin, and mineral supplements; (2) to reformulate foods going into the child feeding programs to improve acceptability and nutritional value; (3) to create more nutritious commercial foods; (4) to develop indigenous sources of proteins, vitamins, and minerals; (5) to support nutritional research and education projects; and (6) to formulate national governmental nutrition policies and strategies on matters of agricultural production and food pricing and marketing.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $331,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Emphasis has been on creating awareness of the benefits of proper nutrition. The Government has been encouraged in the fortification of atta, a whole wheat flour, with vitamins, minerals, and protein-rich peanut flour. Salt is also receiving attention as a potential medium for fortification with calcium and iron. A new "Bal Ahar" (child food), formulated from corn or bulgar wheat and soy and peanut flour, is being tested in the school feeding program reaching 15.6 million school and preschool children. A plant designed and operated by Dorr-Oliver, a U.S. firm, is now producing from cotton seed, a protein concentrate which can be utilized in human foods. A modest A.I.D. grant assisted this plant.

INDIA
Project Name: Technical Support Health
Project No. : 386-15-599-396
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for U.S. health, family planning and Food for Freedom personnel, both A.I.D. direct-hire and PASA, whose positions are not financed from specific project funds.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $256,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, nine U.S. positions were funded under this project. They were:

2 Multisector Officers
1 Program Analyst Statistician
1 Social Development Information Advisor
3 Food For Freedom Officers
1 International Development Intern
1 Secretary

JORDAN

The A.I.D. program in FY 1970 continued to encourage Jordan's development program in the East Bank area which supports some 700,000 displaced persons from the Israeli-occupied West Bank. A.I.D. program emphasis was to be on identification of investment opportunities, increased agricultural production, improved planning for the design of educational facilities and training of technical personnel.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 totaled $1.470 million. Of the total, $29,000 (1.97%) was obligated for one health project, Malaria Eradication, 278-11-511-080.

JORDAN
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 278-11-511-080
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1958
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project started in 1957 with its target the eradication of malaria from Jordan by 1970. A multi-stage program has been required because of the difficulty of operations in relatively inaccessible terrain in some of the malarious areas of the country. The project is carried out for A.I.D. by the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service through a PASA.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $29,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Malaria incidence in Jordan was reduced to the point that in 1967 there were no indigenous cases. Since 1968, extra precautions have had to be taken because of the presence of allied troops from known malarious areas. Surveillance activities were of primary importance during FY 1969 and 1970. During FY 1970, the Government of Jordan assumed full funding of the Malaria Eradication Service except for one U.S. Malaria Advisor, who departed in June 1970.

NEPAL

In FY 1970 the stated objectives of A.I.D. assistance to Nepal were to help build the institutions and skills needed for development of its resources. The program was designed to stimulate greater agricultural production, improve education at all levels, and to increase development of outlying hill regions.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 totaled $2.263 million, of which $536,000 (23.69%) was for two health projects: Malaria Eradication, 367-11-511-014, and Family Planning, 367-11-580-096.

NEPAL
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 367-11-511-014
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Malaria eradication in Nepal is a cooperative effort of the Government of Nepal, A.I.D. and W.H.O. The A.I.D. project has been designed to help the Government of Nepal eradicate malaria, and is implemented through a PASA with the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service. Support is chiefly in the form of advisory services and DDT for the program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $123,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Organized antimalaria activities were started in Nepal in 1956. The malaria eradication program, under sponsorship of WHO and USAID, has progressed as a phased program with activities first beginning in the Central Zones, then in East Zone, and finally in West Zone. During CY 1969 approximately half of the total population of Nepal was considered at risk of malaria and under some form of antimalaria activities. The most significant problems facing the Nepal program are the introduction of malaria from points outside of Nepal, particularly the Indian states of Assam and Nagaland; the continuing transmission of malaria above the established operation limits of 4,000 feet; the rapid resettlement and migration from non-malarious to malarious areas; and the difficulties surrounding special projects such as highway and canal projects with their primitive and temporary structures and the extensive movement of labor to these projects.

NEPAL
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 367-11-580-096
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. has assisted the family planning program in Nepal since its inception in 1966. The project target is to establish a strong family planning and maternal and child health organization at both the central and district levels. Emphasis has been directed to strengthening major training programs both within the country and in third countries; developing information programs to popularize the concept of family planning; training personnel in evaluation skills and procedures; and the conduct of knowledge-building studies to provide baseline data required for planning and evaluation of the program's objectives.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $413,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1969 a semiautonomous Family Planning Maternal Child Health Development Board was established within the Ministry of Health. Board members, the heads of various ministries, set operational policies that were to be implemented by a full-time central staff.

In FY 1970 there were 57 clinics offering family planning services. In addition to clinic services, there are mobile teams for vasectomy and other methods which reach many areas where family planning services are not otherwise available. USAID has provided funding for practically all of the contraceptives and other commodities required and all participant training funds.

PAKISTAN

The A.I.D. assistance objective in FY 1970 was to encourage Pakistan to continue to give high priority to its economic development and to deal more effectively with the causes of social discontent. The new government that came into power in March 1969 was expected to retain fundamental elements of past development strategy which were: increased agricultural production aimed at foodgrain self-sufficiency; reduced population growth rate; continued expansion of private industrial production; and priority expansion of export-oriented activities.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 totaled $123.700 million, of which 3.222 million (2.60%) was for the following health projects: Malaria Eradication, 391-52-511-139; Family Planning, 391-11-590-256; Public Health Technical Support, 391-11-599-321; and Cardiovascular Institute, 391-H-148.

In Addition, three loan funded projects for which funds were committed in prior years continued to be implemented in FY 1970. They were: Malaria Eradication, 391-H-084, 391-H-128 and 391-H-135; General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering, 391-H-068 and 391-H-136; and Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies, 391-H-079.

PAKISTAN
Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 391-11-590-256
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The project is designed to assist the Government of Pakistan bring about a 20% reduction in the national birth rate by 1970. The Government program is implemented by a central organization and provincial family planning boards which supervise training, research and evaluation units, a network of clinics staffed by medical and paramedical personnel qualified to insert the IUD, teams of educational and counselling personnel, and a distribution system to make available conventional contraceptives to the entire population. A.I.D. provides technical advisory staff and local currency support, participant training and commodities not available locally.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $2,000,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. advisory service to the program began in 1964. By FY 1969, six full-time and two part-time U.S. advisors were in Pakistan. Principal projects have included a $250,000 loan for vehicles for use in rural areas and local currency loans for establishing a factory in Karachi to produce oral contraceptives. Nearly 100,000 Pakistani's were employed in the program on a full or part time basis.

PAKISTAN
Project Name: Public Health and Nutrition-Technical Support
Project No. : 391-11-599-321
Began : July 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Open

Objectives and Description:

This project is to provide funding for non-project personnel in the public health and family planning sectors and Food for Peace Activities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $44,000 was obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Two officers supported by this project were on duty as of June 30, 1970. They were the Chief of the Public Health Office and the Food for Freedom Officer. Their duties encompassed more than one project. They were responsible for supervising and coordinating the project-funded advisors, for providing policy direction to all projects in the health sector, and nutrition and Food for Peace Title II activities.

PAKISTAN
Project Name: Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies
Project No. : 391-52-550-233
Loan No. : 391-H-079
Authorized : March 31, 1964
Signed : September 17, 1964

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of consulting services aimed at developing the capacity of the Public Health Engineering Department of the Government of West Pakistan to design, construct, operate and manage water and sewage systems in West Pakistan and for materials required for five municipal water supply systems to be constructed for demonstration purposes.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,600,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	1,662,446

After reevaluation of the project costs, $1.5 million was deobligated during FY 1970.

Progress to Date:

All basic survey, planning, and design work for the five urban systems has been completed. Construction on two of the subprojects will be completed by April 1970. The Government plans to complete the remaining subprojects with its funds.

Ralph Parsons Company of Los Angeles, California, provides consulting services for the project, including procurement of commodities financed under this loan.

PAKISTAN

Project Name:		General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering
Project No.	:	391-51-530-177
Loan No.	:	391-H-136
Authorized	:	June 7, 1968
Signed	:	June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. advisory services aimed at developing the capacity of the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) of the Government of East Pakistan to plan, design, install, manage, operate and maintain water and sewage systems, and to help develop a private sector manufacturing capability to produce the material needs for such installations.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$970,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	796,138

Progress to Date:

Camp, Dresser and McKee of Boston, selected by DPHE under an initial loan, continued to provide technical and advisory services under this loan. Water systems in 23 major municipalities had been completed, increasing water supplies 200%. One hundred technicians have been trained in construction, operation and maintenance of water systems. Thirty per cent of the staff of DPHE have received advanced academic or practical training in the U.S. The DPHE has established and trained staffs for a new Central Technical Unit to prepare feasibility studies, plans and designs and supervise contruction; a Groundwater Division to investigate and develop sources of underground water; and two quality control laboratories.

PAKISTAN
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 391-52-511-139
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970
Loan No. : 391-H-135
Authorized : June 7, 1968
Signed : June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project, both grant and loan funded, provides technical assistance to the Government of Pakistan in the planning, administrative and logistical aspects of its Malaria Eradication program. The program objective is to eradicate malaria from Pakistan in a 14 year period. U.S. advisors are provided through a PASA with the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $178,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Loan agreement amount: $6,400,000
Amount utilized 6/30/70: 5,262,852

A.I.D. has provided $18,455,000 in dollar loans, the equivalent of $19.9 million in rupee loans and about $4 million equivalent in rupee grants to the MEP.

Progress to Date:

The Malaria Eradication Program was instituted as a phased program in 1961 to function in both wings of the country. By the end of FY 1970, almost all of the population of Pakistan envisaged in the malaria plan had come under the protection of the malaria eradication organization. At the beginning, 1961, about 20 million people were seriously affected by malaria. By 1970, incidence had been reduced to an estimated 150,000 cases countrywide. East Pakistan has progressed in its program with time schedule only slightly behind that set forth in the Plan of Operations drawn up in 1961. West Pakistan was considerably behind the original schedule for a number of reasons, including inadequate funding, a substantial amount of urban malaria which was not originally contemplated, and a substantial increase in the number of cases in rural areas which necessitated the reversion of a large portion of the program from consolidation to attack. The reorganization of West Pakistan from a single province into four provinces was scheduled for July 1, 1970, and was expected to further delay operational plans.

PAKISTAN
Project Name: Cardiovascular Institute
Loan No. : 391-H-148
Authorized :
Signed : April 13, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Cardiovascular Institute is a private organization. U.S. financial support to the Institute was a result of a commitment made to the Government of Pakistan during the visit in April 1966 of President Johnson's Science Advisor, Dr. Hornig. When the Government of Pakistan was unable to allocate adequate rupees for local construction costs, the U.S. made a grant of U.S.-use Rs. 4.76 million. In addition, the U.S. has made available $1 million under loan 391-H-148 for the purchase of equipment. Equipment is also being furnished under Colombo Plan grants.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount :$1,000,000 of a larger loan, 391-H-148, made to the President of Pakistan.

Progress to Date:

AID/W provided two consultants from the American College of Cardiology who visited Pakistan during the second half of FY 1970. They reviewed proposed procurement of medical equipment for the project.

TURKEY

The U.S. aid objective in Turkey was to support, in association with other free world lenders, Turkey's efforts to become an economically self-sustaining nation by 1973. The major assistance goals were: to maintain financial stability through sound monetary and fiscal policies; to increase foreign exchange earnings from tourism and exports; to increase agricultural output; and to modernize management in business, industry, and government.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1970 totaled $43.284 million. There were no FY 1970 funds obligated for health, population or nutrition projects. There were, however, three active loan-funded health projects, Hacettepe University, 277-22-540-441; Ataturk University Medical School, 277-22-550-436; and Family Planning Program, 277-22-550-430, all funded in prior fiscal years.

TURKEY

Project Name	:	Hacettepe University
Project No.	:	277-22-540-441
Loan No.	:	277-H-083
Authorized	:	June 29, 1967
Signed	:	October 23, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of equipment, books, visiting professors, and staff fellowships in the five-year expansion program to triple university enrollment to 4,000 and to improve the quality of education. In 1958 the Hacettepe University started as a 150-bed children's hospital. It has developed into a university with 1,300 students in faculties of medicine, health sciences, natural and social sciences; a school of graduate studies; an institute of population studies; and a 1,000-bed teaching hospital.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$4,500,000
Amount utilized as of 6/30/70:	874,896

Progress to Date:

A contract with Overseas Educational Services of New York (OES) was signed in June 1968 to provide consulting services. There were 19 fellows studying in the U.S. and 10 visiting U.S. professors at Hacettepe. The contractor was sending equipment specialists to consult on requirements and procurement of equipment was underway.

TURKEY

Project Name: Ataturk University Medical School
Project No. : 277-22-550-436
Loan No. : 277-H-077
Authorized : June 22, 1967
Signed : October 23, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance the foreign exchange costs of basic medical equipment and supplies for the Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated teaching hospital at Erzurum, and to finance advanced training for medical school faculty. This is the major medical facility in eastern Turkey, which has a population of 5,500,000.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount: $2,000,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70: 1,691,660

Progress to Date:

The medical school had purchased all equipment and supplies which were expected to be delivered in early CY 1970. Six long-term participants and five short-term participants had been selected for university and observation training in the U.S.

TURKEY

Project Name	:	Family Planning Program
Project No.	:	277-22-550-430
Loan No.	:	277-H-068
Authorized	:	June 7, 1966
Signed	:	October 4, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to finance foreign exchange costs for the purchase of 1400 jeep vehicles and their repair and maintenance, and for technical advice and educational equipment for the family planning program of rural health centers.

Financing:

Loan Agreement Amount:	$2,100,000
Amount Utilized 6/30/70:	100,863

The loan, authorized in 1966, totaled $3.6 million. As a result of delays in implementing the program, A.I.D. and the Government of Turkey agreed to a deobligation of $1.5 million on February 12, 1969, leaving a balance of $2.1 million available.

Progress to Date:

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare reached agreement in November 1968, with Tippets-Abbet-McCarthy-Stratton Engineers (TAMS), New York, to assist in establishing a Transport Directorate and facilities required for the repair and maintenance of the vehicles. The TAMS team leader arrived in Turkey in February 1969, and other personnel followed in March, September, and December. Bidding documents for the first 650 vehicles had been prepared. A report on implementation of a comprehensive maintenance program was underway in part.

VIETNAM

Program Plans

A.I.D. program goals for Vietnam in FY 1970 were similar to those of the previous year. Emphasis continued to be placed on economic stabilization and economic development activities to the extent possible under wartime conditions; on aid to civilians injured or displaced by the war; on assistance to the Government of Vietnam to extend its protection and influence over larger numbers of people and improve its range of social and economic services to residents in both urban and rural areas. Continued popular participation in the political process at the village and hamlet level was to be encouraged to help develop greater national cohesion.

Summary of Program Implementation

In FY 1970, Foreign Aid funds totaling $365,877,000 were obligated for A.I.D. activities in Vietnam. Of this amount, $20,600,000 (5.63%) was obligated for 11 health projects. One health project, National Water Loan Fund, 730-12-521-398, did not require FY 1970 funding. All but one of the 12 health projects were initiated in earlier years. The exception was National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 730-11-530-403.

In addition to the 12 A.I.D. supported health projects there were seven non-health projects that contained health or health-related components. Information concerning these projects is given on pages 249 through 250.

As of June 30, 1970, there were 132 A.I.D. health workers on assignment in Vietnam. This does not include A.I.D. contract personnel or third country nationals employed by A.I.D., but does include the five health professionals provided by PHS under PASA's.

The health disciplines and specialties represented on the U.S. staff in Vietnam were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS
Total	132	127	5
Physicians	11	11	-
Nurses	33	33	-
Nurse Anesthetists	7	6	1
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	6	6	-
Health Administration Advisors	4	4	-
Health Administration Assistants	7	7	-
Malaria Advisors	4	-	4
Laboratory Advisor	1	1	-

Medical Technicians	4	4	-
Health Education Advisors	6	6	-
Communication Resources Advisor	1	1	-
Public Health Statistician	1	1	-
Hospital Administration Advisors	2	2	-
Hospital Construction Advisor	1	1	-
Pharmaceutical Advisor	1	1	-
Communicable Disease Control Advisor	1	1	-
Sanitarians	11	11	-
Medical Supply Advisors	22	22	-
Medical Equipment Advisors	5	5	-
Automotive Equipment Advisors	4	4	-

Non-Health Projects With Significant Health Components

In FY 1970, the USAID program in Vietnam included seven projects which were non-health coded but which contained elements addressed to health needs. These were as follows:

1. Statistical Services, 730-11-780-341.

   This project was established to help the Government of Vietnam (GVN) increase efficiency and expertise in the fields of statistical reporting, machine accounting and electronic data processing, and to provide USAID and GVN with priority statistical data needed for current operations and for post-war planning. Vital and health statistics, hospital and demographic data are some of the essential elements for national development planning.

2. Public Works General Support, 730-11-995-380.

   Extensive backstopping for USAID and CORDS project activities in the field involving engineering and construction is necessitated by the diversity and magnitude of project construction and by the severe shortage of GVN engineering personnel. Schools, hospitals, drainage systems and refugee housing are examples of construction projects monitored.

3. Support of Revolutionary Development, 730-11-995-332.

   The purpose of this project is to mobilize the rural population at the village level for its own defense and development, within the framework of GVN authority. Village and hamlet self-government is fostered and the people encouraged to organize themselves to plan and engage in communal activities for village development. In FY 1970, emphasis was placed on projects such as road and bridge building, construction of medical facilities, and on irrigation projects.

4. Ethnic Minorities Affairs, 730-11-995-335.

   Some 900,000 Montagnards inhabit the Central Highlands of South Vietnam and have traditionally been isolated from the mainstream of Vietnamese life. The Ministry for the Development of Ethnic Minorities (MDEM) is being assisted in its efforts to carry out security and development programs for this population in order to gain their loyalty and support. Land reform, modernization of agricultural practices, improvements in public health facilities, and leadership training are important elements of this project.

5. Refugee Relief and Social Welfare, 730-11-822-307.

This project assists the GVN to provide adequate assistance to refugees and other displaced and needy persons, such as widows and orphans. The program includes such services as construction and maintenance of temporary shelters, provision of medical services, and distribution of food and clothing. The Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief is also assisted in its efforts to resettle refugees and provide for their rehabilitation.

6. Youth Affairs, 730-11-825-336.

This project provides A.I.D. advisors to the GVN Directorate of Youth, six in Saigon and one in each of the four Regions. Youth organizations are encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of civic development projects, emergency aid activities, and the self-defense program. Projects such as sanitation campaigns, constructing refugee housing and providing medical care teams are being undertaken by student groups and rural youth.

7. Village and Local Development, 730-11-810-388.

This project aims to help villagers better their lives through organized effort. It has been introduced in five provinces. Typical health-related activities being undertaken are village public health training, construction of maternity clinics, and plague control.

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Vietnam
FY 1970

Project Title	Project Number	Contract or Loan Number	FY 1970 Funds
Medical and Dental Education	730-11-540-150	--	$2,050,000
Malaria Control	730-11-510-313	--	148,000
Provincial Health Assistance	730-11-530-347	--	3,408,000
Public Health Services	730-11-530-348	--	1,215,000
Nursing Education and Training	730-11-540-349	--	224,000
Health Logistic Support	730-11-590-350	--	10,872,000
Public Health General Support	730-11-599-375	--	974,000
National Rehabilitation Institute	730-12-530-351	--	317,000
Rural Water Development	730-12-521-359	--	906,000
Saigon Water and Sewerage	730-12-521-358	VN-8730-3195	190,000
National Water Loan Fund	730-12-521-398	--	--
National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery	730-11-530-403	--	300,000

VIETNAM
Project Name: Medical and Dental Education
Project No. : 730-11-540-150
Began : Fiscal Year 1957
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to develop a medical/dental education system in Vietnam capable of providing, on a continuing basis, well-trained doctors and dentists equipped to meet the health and dental care needs of the population. The targets are to increase the number of medical graduates of the University of Saigon by 25% over the next two years, and to develop a well qualified staff and modern facilities for the teaching of medical and dental care by 1975.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $2,050,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In 1969, 160 physicions and 23 dentists were graduated from the University of Saigon. The initial phase of the architectural and engineering study of the teaching hospital for the Midical Sciences Center has begun, with the GVN funding the local currency portion of the costs. Counterpart U.S. medical school departments provided assistance to four basic science and 11 clinical science departments of the Faculty of Medicine. Six medical faculty members completed long-term medical training in the U.S. and resumed school appointments. Seven more entered their work in graduate courses. Eleven key members of the Faculty of Dentistry completed a short study tour of selected U.S. dental schools and related institutions.

The contractors, American Medical Association and American Dental Association, provided teaching staff in a number of departments. One direct-hire A.I.D. employee, a medical education advisor, was assigned to this project.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Malaria Control
Project No. : 730-11-510-313
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Under this project, A.I.D. provides assistance in maintaining a low malaria rate in Vietnam despite the manpower and security constraints imposed by the war. The principal elements of the campaign are: (1) spraying of dwellings in localities reporting high malaria incidence; (2) routine semi-annual spraying of Refugee Camps and Chieu Hoi Centers; and (3) continued training for malaria control personnel.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $148,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Installation of a locality card system to pinpoint the villages with high malaria incidence is virtually complete nationwide. Approximately 550,000 houses in high incidence areas were sprayed during 1969. The participant training effort has been revised to concentrate on the development of a corps of instructors through programs at the Malaria Eradication Training Center in Manila.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Provincial Health Assistance
Project No. : 730-11-530-347
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assure adequate medical care for civilian war casualties and refugees through provision of U.S. and Free World medical personnel and the gradual upgrading of GVN personnel and facilities for the longer run. Advisory services in hospital administration, laboratory technology, the use of x-ray equipment, pharmacy and other hospital facilities are provided to improve the quality of Vietnamese medical care.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $3,408,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Phase I of the Vietnamese military/civilian joint hospital care program in which military medical personnel were assigned to 13 province hospitals and 44 district health centers was implemented in the first quarter of FY 1970. Due to the success of this effort, Phase II, involving 12 additional province hospitals and 49 district health centers, was initiated in December 1969.

The National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery marked its first year of operations by moving into a permanent facility at Cho Ray Hospital. Patients are being accepted at the rate of 1,200 per year (90% are children). A.I.D.'s contractor, Children's Medical Relief International, Inc., continues its program of advanced training for the Vietnamese staff which now includes five physicians and eight nurses.

The National Laboratory Technicians School program has been revised and three instructors who recently completed A.I.D.-sponsored graduate training in the U.S. have been added to the faculty. In 1969, 99 technicians graduated from the National Laboratory Technicians School.

Three participants were selected by the MOH for graduate training in the U.S. in hospital/health service administration.

Renovation of Cho Ray Hospital is 80% complete and that of the National Hospital for Communicable Diseases is 40% complete.

Personnel for the U.S. and Free World assistance teams to support Province and Prefecture health services were provided by the Republic of Korea, Republic of China, the United Catholic Conference, the American Medical Association and the International Rescue Committee.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Public Health Services
Project No. : 730-11-530-348
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project focuses on aiding the Government of Vietnam with the planning and administration of programs which primarily emphasize preventive medicine. Advisory assistance is provided in communicable disease control, environmental sanitation, health education, public health nursing and maternal-child care.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,215,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D., other donor nations and GVN provided vaccines for more than 20 million immunizations during 1969, and the Ministry of Health is nearing its objective of providing district health centers with refrigeration for vaccine storage.

Sixty additional baby clinics opened in 1969 and three family planning research clinics were added to the eight already in existance.

A continuing program of public education in the basic concepts of sanitation and good health practices is underway. Training abroad is scheduled for two professional public health educators annually through FY 1975 and training courses for technicians will be conducted at the National Health Education Service Center. A target has been established to graduate 40 fully qualified health education technicians annually by FY 1974.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Nurses Education and Training
Project No. : 730-11-540-349
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through this project, the Ministry of Health (MOH) is assisted in increasing the number and quality of trained assistant nurses and nurse technicians to meet the needs for quality patient care throughout the country. Principal approaches have been used: the provision of overseas training for selected candidates, and assistance to the MOH personnel in establishing nursing standards, developing curricula, and supporting professional instruction in nursing at the nursing schools and in-service training programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $224,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project terminated in FY 1970. The 11 nurse training programs - two which prepare nurse technicians and nine which prepare assistant nurses - are now capable of graduating approximately 500 nurses a year. A further increase in graduation is expected when several more of the assistant nurse schools are able to admit two classes per year.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Health Logistics Support
Project No. : 730-11-590-350
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides advisory assistance and commodity support for the medical logistics system of the Ministry of Health (MOH). The logistics system services 150 major health installations throughout the country. Advisory services and operational assistance in connection with repair and maintenance of medical equipment, maintenance of vehicles, and storage of medical commodities in a countrywide warehouse system.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $10,872,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Supply operations have become increasingly effective and 85% of stocked items are immediately available for issue to requisitioning facilities. Contract assistance continues to provide personnel in the field of equipment maintenance. It is no longer necessary to contract for warehousemen because the MOH is now able to provide an adequate number. During 1969, 55 generator operators, 34 refrigeration servicemen, and 16 medical equipment maintenance specialists completed formal training programs.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Public Health General Support
Project No. : 730-11-599-375
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to provide policy guidance, administrative services, and technical support for A.I.D. personnel assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Ministry of Education's program in the health sciences in order to effectively carry out the extensive GVN civilian health program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $974,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Assistant Director, his deputy advisors and administrative support personnel are responsible for the direction and supervision of the USAID nationwide public health assistance program. In addition, this group also provides technical assistance and policy guidance to the MOH at the national level.

In 1969, 21 additional positions were charged to this project but assigned in the corps areas as regional public health supervisors and medical advisors to the MOH field operations. These functions were previously funded under Provincial Health Assistance, 730-11-530-347. They were transferred to more accurately reflect total administrative and support cost.

VIETNAM
Project Name: National Rehabilitation Institute
Project No. : 730-12-530-351
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Under an A.I.D. contract, the World Rehabilitation Fund, (WRF), has been assisting the National Rehabilitation Institute since 1965 to expand and improve the quality of its services to handicapped persons. Assistance has included technical advice and aid in manufacturing, applying and repairing prosthetic devices, and establishing physical therapy and vocational training programs for amputees, paraplegics and blind persons.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $317,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project terminated during the fourth quarter of FY 1970 when the AID/WRF contract ended. The objectives were accomplished during the period the project was active and the GVN can successfully continue the program without outside assistance.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Rural Water Development
Project No. : 730-12-521-359
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide potable water supplies to people not served by urban water systems. A high priority has been to furnish safe water for refugee camps and civilian hospitals. U.S. and third-country technicians are provided to assist the Directorate of Water Supply, GVN, to augment the staff presently depleted by military requirements.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $906,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Fifty-eight deep wells and four new water treatment plants were completed in CY 1969. Three water treatment plants were rehabilitated. Distribution systems and/or storage facilities were improved at 21 sites. Training classes were held in water plant operations and pump maintenance. Training in well drilling operations was furnished to 140 Vietnamese drillers and 12 mechanics were trained in equipment maintenance.

VIETNAM
Project Name: Saigon Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 730-12-521-358
Contract No.: Vn-8730, 3195
Contractor : Adrian Wilson Associates
James Montgomery Engineering Services
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to help the GVN to establish an adequate, well managed potable water system in the Saigon metropolitan area, and to assist in the preparation of plans for meeting future sewerage requirements.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $190,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A contract for a sewerage feasibility study for the Saigon area was awarded in May 1969, and was completed in FY 1970. In February 1970, a contract was awarded for supervision of installation of 200 kilometers of water pipe, and the necessary training of Vietnamese workers.

Currently, production of potable water is 80 million gallons per day, with a target of 90 for 1971 when this project is scheduled for termination. A.I.D. assistance includes technical advice and the provision of a contract team, previously funded, to make an analysis of the distribution system as a basis for future expansion.

VIETNAM
Project Name: National Water Loan Fund
Project No. : 730-12-521-398
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are: (1) to develop a capability on the part of the GVN to examine and evaluate the feasibility of loan applications from cities and towns for the construction of potable water systems, and (2) to improve urban water and sewerage systems throughout South Vietnam on a financially sound and self-sustaining basis.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1969, $1.0 million in grant funds were obligated for a pilot phase of this project. The agreement required that the GVN commit an equivalent amount in piasters, and establish appropriate administrative and financial mechanisms to examine loan applications and to carry out projects. These commitments were met with the establishment of a National Water Loan Fund, (NWLF), and the appointment of a Board of Administrators. The Directorate of Water Supply has been charged with the responsibility of helping the cities and towns with the engineering requirements of the projects. Enough projects were identified to utilize the $1.0 million and the matching sum in piasters. In FY 1970, seven small communities were assisted with the development of their projects and loan proposals, including the technical and engineering aspects. These will be submitted and approved early in FY 1971.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
Project No. : 730-11-530-403
Contract No.:
Contractor : Children's Medical Relief International (CMRI)
Began : June 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to demonstrate government concern for the welfare of its war-disabled citizens and to develop a reconstructive and plastic surgery capability within the Vietnamese medical profession, to include treatment facilities directed toward children who are under 16 years of age. The Ministry of Health and the contract doctors will form survey teams to select patients from outlying areas for surgery in the Saigon facility. CMRI staff will train Vietnamese staff in surgical treatment in order to phase them into the operation with responsibility for the center as soon as possible.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $300,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In August 1969, the Center was moved from a small temporary 10-15 bed unit near the Cho Ray Hospital to its permanent home - a 50-bed model unit constructed specifically for reconstructive and plastic surgery. Training of Vietnamese staff continued.

NON-REGIONAL HEALTH, POPULATION, AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

In addition to country and regional health, population and nutrition projects, A.I.D. undertakes non-regional projects to support field programs. Further, under Title II, Section 103, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, A.I.D. provides funds to support American-sponsored schools and hospitals abroad. Other components of the A.I.D. health, population and nutrition programs, not previously described in the report, are the A.I.D./W domestic program support services and the technical consultation and support services of the P.H.S. and other Federal agencies. These segments of the program are described in the continuation of this section of the report.

Summary of Program Implementation

In FY 1970, A.I.D. obligated $337.7 million for non-regional activities. Of the total, $105 million was for contributions to multilateral organizations; $32.762 million was obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition projects. The FY 1970 A.I.D. support for American-Sponsored Schools and Hospitals Abroad amounted to $28.0 million. Of this total, $11.990 million was obligated for six health programs as follows: $5.490 million for the completion of Phase III of construction of the Medical School, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; (In addition, approximately 1/3 of the operating budget could be designated as assistance to the medical school and school of public health. There were no actual figures for this item); $500,000 for Project HOPE; $75,000 for the Admiral Bristol American Hospital at Istanbul; $500,000 for the Chemke Mercy Hospital, Nigeria; $4.850 million for the Hadassah Medical Center, Israel; and $575,000 for the Polish Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland.

The amount of funds obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition activities and their percentage of the total A.I.D. obligation for non-regional activities were as follows:

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	$237,700	$44,752	18.8 **
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	28,000	11,990	42.8
Non-Regional Activities *	209,700	32,762	15.6

* Includes Development and Alliance for Progress Loans, Grants for Population Programs (Title X), Supporting Assistance, Contingency Fund and Contribution to Multilateral Organizations.

** U.S. contributions to multilateral health organizations included in total Non-Regional activities are not figured in this percent.

The percentage of the total obligated for health, population and nutrition projects were as follows:

Projects	Amount (thousands of dollars)	% of Total
Total	$32,762	
Health	3,249	9.9
Population	28,024	85.5
Nutrition	1,486	4.5

There were 93 active non-regional health, population and nutrition projects in FY 1970. Twenty-eight were initiated during the fiscal year and 65 were a continuation of projects initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

Projects	Total	Number Initiated FY 1970	Number Initiated Prior Years
Total	93	28	65
Health	19	4	15 1/
Population	51	17	34 1/
Nutrition	23	7	16 1/

1/ Ten health projects, 17 population projects and 14 nutrition projects initiated in prior years required a FY 1970 obligation of funds.

The 93 projects were implemented in a variety of ways. Many were contracts or grants to U.S. institutions, U.S. and international organizations, and U.S. private industry. Others were implemented by A.I.D. or for A.I.D. through a PASA with another U.S. Government Agency. Method of implementation for the 95 activities was as follows:

Method of Implementation	Total	Health	Population	Nutrition
Total	95 *	19	53	23
Contracts and Grants	72	11	44	17
PASA's				
PHS	11	7	3	1
Bureau of Census	3	-	3	-
AID/W	9	1	3 *	5

* Include two activities not identified as projects: UN Fund Contribution and AID/W other.

The amount of funds required for the new and continuing projects in health, population, and nutrition, by method of implementation and percentage for each, are shown on Table 17 on page 271.

The 19 non-regional health projects for which FY 1970 funds were required were distributed as follows:

Activity	Amount (thousands of dollars)	% of Total
Total	$3,252	
Environmental Health	69	2.1
Health Services and Facilities	45	1.3
Health Manpower Development	211	6.5
Malaria Eradication	2,598	79.9
Other Disease Control	329	10.1

AID/Washington Support Staff

Fifty-five staff members were assigned to A.I.D. offices, which included the Offices of Health, Population and Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, and to the five Regional Bureaus. Of the total, 49 were A.I.D. direct-hire; six were on detail from the PHS. The health disciplines and specialities represented are included in the table on page 269.

Technical Consultation Support and Training

Public Health Service

Under a general agreement between A.I.D. and D.H.E.W., the Public Health Service provides a variety of services for A.I.D. Among these is the provision of technical consultation and support in selected program areas and professional health disciplines. Annually there is an agreement on the types and amounts of services to be provided and the amount of A.I.D. funds to be available for these purposes. In FY 1970, six agencies of the Public Health Service provided technical consultation and support service functions for A.I.D. These were:

1. Foreign Students' Education Branch, Educational Services, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, National Institutes of Health. Services performed for A.I.D. by the staff of this Branch in FY 1970 included the programming of training for 124 A.I.D. long-term and 90 A.I.D. short-term participants. In addition, services were performed for 165 A.I.D. long-term and 24 A.I.D. short-term participants whose programs continued from the previous year. Services for the participants included: briefing and assisting faculty members and other officials of the training institutions in which the participants were placed; planning and arranging orientation programs for the participants; counseling the participants and conferring with faculty advisors throughout the training period; and planning and organizing supplemental seminars and short courses for many of the participants. Efforts to identify new training resources and to stimulate broader interest in the training of foreign nationals were continued by all staff of the Branch.

2. Nutrition Program, Regional Medical Programs Services, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Under the TC&S agreement with A.I.D., the Nutrition Program provides general technical advice on nutrition problems and programs, reviews nutrition research proposals for various A.I.D. offices, prepares draft position papers, briefing documents on specific countries or problems, and other special reports; edits and prepares for publication educational handbooks and proceedings of international conferences; arranges for analysis of food samples; recruits short-term nutrition consultants on request from AID/W and USAID's; maintains up-to-date information files on agriculture, nutritional, and general health situation in developing countries, and on overseas nutrition-related activities of the international organizations and private foundations; distributes reprints and publications; and organizes international conferences on nutrition.

3. National Library of Medicine. In response to requests from A.I.D. Mission personnel, researchers, physicians, and librarians in A.I.D.-assisted countries, the Library staff performs demand searches on a wide variety of medical subjects utilizing its computer-based MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) capability. Reference questions not suitable for computer search were answered by skilled reference librarians using traditional techniques. In addition, photocopies of journal articles were provided upon request. The Library has intensified its efforts to identify, locate and procure all literature in the medical and related sciences published in A.I.D.-assisted countries and in acquiring publications published elsewhere that bear specifically on the health problems of these countries. The subject coverage ranges through all elements of health, both research and practice, and covers broad topics such as nutrition, population and communicable diseases.

4. Office of International Health, Office of the Secretary. This office serves as the focal point for the international activities of P.H.S. The professional and administrative staff members of this office, who were financed under the technical consultation and support budget, together with other professional and administrative staff of OIH provided a variety of services to the Regional Bureaus and the Technical Assistance Bureau. Support services included: (1) assistance with development and evaluation of projects; (2) temporary duty assignments with USAID Missions overseas; and (3) recruitment and orientation of consultants for short-term A.I.D. assignments and of staff members for regular tours of duty in overseas positions. For each project undertaken by P.H.S. for A.I.D. under a PASA, a member of the professional staff of OIH was responsible for assisting with monitoring the implementation of the project to assure that it was carried out in accordance with terms set forth in the agreement. During FY 1970, a health profile of Panama was completed. A health economist was also added to the professional resources staff and assisted in economic evaluation of malaria programs in Ethiopia and Pakistan.

A member of the OIH staff served as the Disaster Relief Coordinator for P.H.S. and was responsible for maintaining liaison with the Disaster

Relief Coordinator of A.I.D. In FY 1970, P.H.S. furnished 36 expert advisors for six countries where epidemics and famines were classified as disasters.

5. Office of Personnel. This office performed numerous personnel functions relating to the selection and detail of Public Health Service personnel to A.I.D. and the placement of those who returned for service within P.H.S. after completing one or more tours of duty with A.I.D.

6. Center for Disease Control, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. For several years the Epidemiology Branch has provided consultation and assistance to A.I.D. on diverse infectious disease problems and vaccinations programs through field studies and surveillance of specific diseases of particular interest to A.I.D. The funds provided by A.I.D. cover expenses which pertain to developing and improving the overall competence of the Branch in activities of particular concern to A.I.D. and in carrying out activities that support A.I.D. field programs.

The technical consultation and support services described in the preceding pages were provided to A.I.D. by 37 P.H.S. staff members. The health disciplines and specialities are included in the table below.

U.S. Based PASA Support Staff

In addition to the 102 AID/Washington and PHS Technical Consultation and Support and Training staffs, there were 59 U.S. based professional PHS staff who provided support services for: (a) the Smallpox Eradication-Measles Control (17) and the Liberia Medical Center (2) PASA projects of the Africa Bureau; (b) the Family Planning Education and Communications (1) PASA project of the Latin American Bureau; and (c) four non-regional PASA projects, Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change (1), Malaria Eradication (15), Malaria Eradication Research (18), and Serologic Diagnosis of Malaria (5).

The health disciplines and specialities of all U.S. based support staff, including the PASA support staffs, were as follows:

Discipline	Total	AID	PHS	Other
Total	164	59	102	3
Physicians	18	6	12	-
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	8	4	4	-
Nurse Advisors	4	-	4	-
Engineers, Sanitary and other	4	1	3	-
Health Education Advisors	4	-	4	-
Scientists (Epidemiologists, Biologists, Virologists, etc.)	17	-	16	1
Chemists	5	-	5	-
Malaria Advisors	6	1	5	-
Nutrition Advisors	6	4	2	-
Population Officers	33	32	1	-

Training Officers	13	2	10	1
Demographic & Statistical Personnel	6	2	3	1
Laboratory Personnel	7	-	7	-
Administrative Personnel	19	-	19	-
Program Analysts	8	5	3	-
Information Officer	1	1	-	-
Writer-Editors	3	1	2	-
Communications Media Advisor	1	-	1	-
Health Economist	1	-	1	-

The names and positions of the above staff are listed in the section which begins on page 381.

Table 17. Amounts of funds obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition projects by method of implementation and percentage for each, FY 1970

Method of Implementation	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
				(thousands of dollars)			
Total	$32,762	$3,252	9.9	$28,024	85.5	$1,486	4.5
Contracts and Grants	23,262	1,027	4.4	21,176	91.0	1,059	4.6
PASAs	3,140 1/	2,217	70.6	810	25.8	113	3.6
AID/W	6,360	8	.12	6,038	94.9	314	4.9

1/ Includes PASAs as follows:

Bureau of Census, $694,000 for two population projects;
U.S. Department of Agriculture $113,000 for a nutrition project; and
U.S. Public Health Service $2.217 million for 6 health projects,
$116,000 for 3 population projects.

HEALTH PROJECTS

NON-REGIONAL
FY 1970

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-11-590-905	Technical Information Services - Health		8,000
931-11-590-212	Medical Education - Health Manpower	csd-2587	106,000
931-17-590-455	Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Infancy and Childhood	csd-1431	124,000
931-11-590-211	Consultation Services in Hospital Administration	csd-2598	37,466
931-11-510-867	Development and Evaluation Measures to Reduce Food Waste Caused by Intestinal Disease	csd-2489	--
931-11-521-204	International Program in Sanitary Engineering Design	csd-1888	69,000
931-17-520-507	Development of Methodology for the Determination of Design Capacities of Small Water Supplies	csd-2494	--
931-17-510-513	Investigation of Schistosomiasis	csd-2487	--
931-11-521-776	Training, Ground Water Development Courses	csd-1193	--
931-17-511-033	Malaria Eradication Research	RA(HA) 7-00	607,000
931-17-511-453	Malaria Immunity and Vaccination	csd-1432	486,000
931-17-511-474	Central America Malaria Research Station	RA(HA) 2-67	437,000
931-17-511-485	Serological Diagnosis - Malaria	RA(HA) 5-68	84,000

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-11-510-823	Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine Reserve	WOH(HA) 12-68	--
931-11-511-763	Malaria Eradication Program	TCR(HA) 2-66	814,000
931-17-511-503	Thailand Malaria Operational Research Unit	RA(HA) 1-70	170,000
931-11-540-892	2nd International Congress Paristology	csd-2828	100,000
931-11-590-890	American Public Health Association	csd-2801	105,000
931-17-560-508	Intestinal Malabsorption	RA(HA) 9-69	105,000

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Technical Information Services - Health
Project No. : 931-11-590-905
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Continuing

Objectives and Description:

This project provides health technical information to field technicians and their counterparts on a worldwide basis. USAID Missions receive on a continuing basis technical literature on a wide range of interests in the health area. Individual USAID requests for information are answered with publications which are purchased if necessary. Review copies of new publications considered significant in the health field are provided to all Missions.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $8,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Textbooks, manuals, references, etc., have been purchased and distributed to 25 countries and to approximately 250 employees and counterparts overseas. Key publications used in A.I.D. programs overseas, as well as for employee orientation have been developed. The reprinting program has kept useful publications in print.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Medical Education-Health Manpower
Project No. : 931-11-590-212
Contract No.: csd 2587 Task Order #1
Contractor : American Association of Medical Colleges
Began : April 1, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide skilled medical manpower consultation in support of A.I.D. development of medical and paramedical manpower needs for its overseas programs, and to assist in devising programs for the training of foreign students in the U.S., as well as to provide information to A.I.D. for determining training needs. The contract with the American Association of Medical Colleges, through its Division of International Medical Education, (DIME), provides for three major activities:

1. Serves as A.I.D. consultant in fostering cooperation among medical schools in LDC's and the U.S. through ongoing regional medical school associations.

2. Provides up-to-date information to A.I.D. on programs conducted in the U.S. medical schools for foreign students or training students for work in their own countries.

3. Conducts international seminars on medical education and population changes; advises on developing curricula within overseas medical education institutions.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $106,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This is a new contract for a continuing project. It provides for a full time project director. The staff provided back-up for the 1971 African Medical School Association Conference on Family Health and Medical Education. Delegates were nominated for the 1971 Conference of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education. A conference for Foreign Medical Scholars was successfully conducted in June 1970 at Case Western Reserve University. The "DIME DIALOGUE" distribution list was expanded in cooperation with A.I.D. and is now being distributed widely to institutions in LDC's through USAID. Preliminary inquiries are being made on two feasibility studies: A Conference on Brain Drain and Administrative Studies of Clinical Training Centers in Family Planning.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Infancy and Childhood
Project No. : 931-17-590-455
Contract No.: csd 1431
Contractor : Pan American Health Organization
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project, undertaken through a contract with the Pan American Health Organization, is to obtain accurate and comparable death rates of infancy and early childhood, taking into account nutritional, sociological and environmental factors, for several selected areas throughout the Americas. Data will form the basis for planning national health programs and determining priorities in the health sector.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $124,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Thirteen field projects have been initiated in eight Latin American countries with recruitment and training of over 200 local personnel in analysis and data collection. In addition, workshops in pediatric pathology and nutritional aspect of mortality in childhood have been held. Preliminary findings have revealed measles as a major contributory cause of death and, as a result, vaccination campaigns have been conducted in three countries. Nutritional deficiencies have been shown to be a far more serious factor than previously realized. Data collection has been extended from suburban areas to small communities and rural areas.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Consultation Services in Hospital Administration
Project No. : 931-11-590-211
Contract No.: csd 2598 Task Order #1
Contractor : American Hospital Association
Began : May 29, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: March 28, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance to A.I.D. in the solution of problems and evaluation of health facilities planning, design and construction, hospital and medical care equipment; advise LDC's on hospital administration and operation; and collect and provide surplus hospital equipment to hospitals abroad. Training programs are conducted for hospital planning, equipment requirements, and administration through seminars, demonstrations and conferences. These services are provided to A.I.D. through a contract with the American Hospital Association. This project supports a Washington representative of the AHA and has been a continuing technical resource utilized full time by A.I.D.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $37,466 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This is a new contract of a continuing activity. Since the beginning of the current contract, the project has been fully staffed. Technical assistance is being provided to the East Asia Bureau and USAID/Laos for planning and equipping the MCH unit and the x-ray equipment at Mahosot Hospital; to the Technical Assistance Bureau/Office of Health and the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Administration for review and approval of research equipment at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, Israel; and to the Near East South Asia Bureau in the planning of a proposal for a hospital conference for CENTO. Further, the project has helped prepare itineraries for distinguished hospital administrators from New Zealand, Uruguay, France, Australia, and India; completed preliminary planning for the Third Regional Hospital Conference in Latin America for 1971 (Buenos Aires, Argentina); engaged in preliminary discussions with USAID/Managua for Children's Hospital in Managua; and in continuing collection and distribution of hospital equipment from U.S. voluntary hospitals ($123,000 equipment shipped to Colombia under auspices of Pan American Development Foundation and AHA).

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Development and Evaluation of Measures to Reduce Food Waste Caused by Intestinal Disease
Project No. : 931-11-510-867
Contract No.: csd 2489
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: August 31, 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to develop a technically and economically sound plan for the limitation of food waste caused by intestinal disease. The initial portion of the project will include the survey, analysis and summarization of pertinent information and data to be found within existing knowledge. On the basis of this review of past experience, the project will determine the technical areas in which additional information is necessary and to prepare a plan of action for one or more selected pilot programs which will provide this additional data and information.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed June 30, 1969. The contractor has completed the literature research, preparation of a draft protocol which is now undergoing revision, and has initiated discussions with a Central American institution which is an ideal base for field work.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: International Program in Sanitary Engineering Design
Project No. : 931-11-520-204
Contract No.: csd 1888
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : March 15, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: April 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

In March 1968, a contract was negotiated with the University of North Carolina covering the development of regional resources, including the development of institutions for the education of sanitary engineers and for the conduct of research in water supply and sanitation. A variety of services have been performed under five separate Task Orders, all of which have been completed. In FY 1969, however, Task Order No. 6 was negotiated which is to provide academic training in sanitary engineering especially directed toward the problems of the developing countries followed by meaningful work experience with selected U.S. consulting firms. Training directly related to problems of developing countries nor the continuation of academic and practical elements is not available from any other institution. The training consists of a semester of intensive academic work at the University of North Carolina, a month on-job training in a U.S. water or sewerage facility and six months supervised work experience in the office of a carefully selected U.S. consulting firm. In FY 1970, Task Order No. 7 was signed which continued the training program.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $69,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This is a continuation of training activities carried on at the University. Eighty-seven participants from 34 developing countries have been trained in this special course since January 1963. During FY 1971 an in-depth review and evaluation of the course is scheduled.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Development of Methodology for the Determination of Design Capacities of Small Water Supplies
Project No. : 931-17-520-507
Contract No.: csd 2494
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this research activity is to develop methodology for determining the capacity of water supply systems based on consumer demand and period for which the facility is designed. The contractor will conduct field studies in Guatemala in regard to the quantities of water consumed by households in small communities as influenced by various environmental, social and economic factors. These data will be analyzed and determinations made to the relative small community population growth and the determination of design periods for water facilities will be examined. This project is a continuation of work completed under Task Order No. 4 of Contract No. csd 1888.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Contractor has submitted an interim report including a summary of studies conducted, a preliminary evaluation of the findings plus a bibliography of literature reviewed. A preliminary analysis tends to indicate that new design parameters with regard to scale and timing of new construction would produce acceptable facilities at lower costs.

A final report, including A Methodology of Design Capacities, is to be presented on or before June 30, 1971.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Investigation of Schistosomiasis
Project No. : 931-17-510-513
Contract No.: csd 2487
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to prepare a summary of the present status of the engineering aspects of schistosomiasis control and determine areas where further research and investigation are desirable. The University of North Carolina under contract to A.I.D. will review the pertinent literature and prepare an annotated bibliography of the subject and identify areas where further research is indicated.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress:

A summary of engineering control measures has been completed. Recommendations are being made that a manual directed toward both irrigation system designers and macro-economic planners be prepared.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Training, Ground Water Development Courses
Project No. : 931-11-521-776
Contract No.: csd 1193
Contractor : University of Minnesota
Began : Fiscal Year 1959
Estimated Termination Date: September 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

At the request of the International Cooperation Administration, predecessor to A.I.D., the Division of Environmental Health of the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota established a special summer course for foreign participants and for U.S. technicians that would include scientific and technical instruction plus practical well drilling and well development experience. The School developed a 10-week summer course designed particularly for the needs of engineers and geologists from the developing countries but also suitable for other professional persons seeking training in the area of ground water development. The first course was offered in 1959.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Since the inception of the program in 1959, the course has been offered each summer, except 1963. A total of 322 students from 61 countries have been enrolled in these courses at the University of Minnesota. A.I.D.-funded participants are as follows:

Latin America	- 98 participants from 26 countries
Near East South Asia	- 82 participants from 11 countries
Africa	- 27 participants from 11 countries
East Asia	- 23 participants from 7 countries

In addition, A.I.D. has funded 21 of its own employees. Participants funded from other sources include: WHO - 80; FAO - 2; UN - 6; IIAE - 1, IVP - 7; U.S. Army - 8; PHS - 3; State Governments - 3; Private U.S. Industry - 11; and Overseas Industries - 14.

In addition to the summer courses which have been conducted at the University, the School has, under its contract with A.I.D., operated four overseas courses. The first two overseas courses were given at Bogota, Colombia, in 1963 and 1964, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National University of Colombia. The latter two courses were conducted in 1967 and 1968 in Ankara, Turkey, in collaboration with the State Hydraulic Works and the Middle East Technical University.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Research
Project No. : 931-17-511-033
PASA No. : RA (HA) 7-00
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is implemented through a PASA with the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service. Specifically, the development of new or improved methods, materials and equipment for use in the malaria eradication program is the goal of this project.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $607,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Technical Development Laboratories of CDC has provided technical backstopping and research support to A.I.D., and predecessor agencies, in the malaria control and eradication programs since 1953. Some of the accomplishments contributing to technical effectiveness and reduction of cost and wastage are:

(a) developed new test methods and specifications used in the surveillance of purchased and stored DDT powders;

(b) discovered and eliminated the causes of instability in storage of water-dispersible DDT powders;

(c) demonstrated that malthion is a suitable substitute where resistance to DDT and other chlorinated compounds is encountered;

(d) developed new test procedures and specifications for spraying equipment, resulting in stronger, more efficient sprayers and erosion resistant sprayer nozzles;

(e) redesigned and standardized DDT packaging for more efficient handling and improved durability at less cost; and

(f) screened numerous insecticidal compounds and established new routes toward alternative materials and methods for malaria mosquito control.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Malaria Immunity and Vaccination
Project No. : 931-17-511-453
Contract No.: csd-1432
Contractor : University of Illinois
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is located in the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The purpose is to develop a vaccine to be used against human malaria. Basic investigations are conducted with rodent malaria, mosquito carriers, and rodent hosts such as mice and rabbits. As promising leads are established, they are extended into studies of primate malaria using monkey hosts. Two major approaches are employed in immunization: (1) production of anti-malaria vaccine from malaria parasite material; and (2) production of anti-mosquito vaccine from extracts of mosquito tissues.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $486,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Staff, experimental animals and laboratory facilities have been organized effectively and the project is making good progress. Positive results have been obtained in both lines of research with rodent malaria, experiments having demonstrated immunizing effects of anti-malaria and anti-mosquito vaccines. Primate experiments have been initiated using the same techniques. Mosquito tissue cultures have been established for investigation as a source of antigen and as a medium for production of malaria parasites outside of mosquitoes.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Central America Malaria Research Station
Project No. : 931-17-511-474
PASA No. : RA (HA) 2-67
Began : March 1, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is being implemented through a PASA with the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service, to establish a research station in a tropical area with a variety of special problems in malaria eradication; and to define the problems and to develop practical solutions through new, improved or combined methods. The project is located in San Salvador, El Salvador, and provides for work in any of the Central American Countries. Where malaria transmission is not interrupted by standard operations of house-spraying and treatment of cases, field investigations are conducted to determine and correct the causes of failure. Technical approaches are through bio-ecological studies, application of new insecticides, larviciding techniques, aerial spraying, water management, biological control, drug treatment, epidemiological investigations, health education, and combinations of these.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $437,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A well-equipped base of operations has been established in buildings provided by the Government of El Salvador. Staffing has been completed with nine U.S. scientists and 35 local employees. The program has been directed toward: (1) seeking basic information on malaria-carrying mosquitoes and malaria parasites to provide rationale for selection of control measures; (2) reevaluation of past antimalaria methodology; and (3) development of new methods. Field activities have included projects in larviciding, ultra-low volume aerial application of malathion, thermal fogging, natural resting sites of malaria vector mosquitoes, characterization of local strains of malaria parasites, antimalarial drug acceptance, and evaluation of pyrimethamine and primaquine in mass drug distribution. Annual work plans are prepared in close coordination with the Pan American Health Organization and the six national malaria eradication programs in the region.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Serological Diagnosis - Malaria
Project No. : 931-17-511-485
PASA No. : RA (HA) 5-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project, which is implemented through a PASA with the USPHS, is to develop simple, rapid accurate methods for serologic diagnosis of malaria for use in the worldwide malaria eradication program and to make possible more thorough screening of human populations for the occurrence of malaria. The project is located in the PHS Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. Investigations are to evaluate and develop various serologic tests for malaria which could replace in whole or part the more difficult and time-consuming procedures of microscopic examination of blood cells for malaria parasites. A sub-contract by CDC with Aerojet-General Corporation, El Monte, California, provides for adapting existing automated instrument systems to serologic diagnosis of malaria.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $84,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Progress has been made in evaluating and enhancing the sensitivity and specificity of the serologic tests. Efforts have been concentrated on the evaluation and standardization of two techniques: (a) indirect hemagglutination test for the detection of malaria antibody for epidemiological studies; and (b) indirect fluorescent antibody test for diagnosis and serologic determination of malaria species. Cooperative field work arranged with national malaria eradication programs and defense forces in several countries has obtained large quantities of blood samples and enabled trials to be made of sampling methods.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine Reserve
Project No. : 931-11-510-823
PASA No. : WOH(HA) 12-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to establish a reserve of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine suitable for jet injection use in the prevention of the epidemic spread of smallpox, primarily in countries which have organized a national immunization program. The U.S. Public Health Service established a vaccine reserve to meet emergency requirements for jet injectable smallpox vaccine in countries other than those participating in the A.I.D. supported West Africa program. This reserve is not intended to meet routine smallpox vaccine needs for country program operations but to meet situations which may unexpectedly require the immediate availability of vaccine for epidemic control by jet injection mass vaccination.

Financing:

FY 1970 - There were no grant funds obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project remains active until the vaccine ordered in 1968 has been used. Stocks of vaccine are rotated. At the close of FY 1970, there were 11,100,000 doses on reserve.

Afghanistan, Indonesia and Brazil have received vaccine through this project.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Program
Headquarters Staff
Project No. : 931-11-511-763
PASA No. : TCR(HA) 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

Through this PASA, PHS administers the malaria eradication program which A.I.D. is supporting in 18 countries.

A full-time headquarters staff is located at the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, as well as the Regional Advisor in New Delhi, and staff assigned to the Malaria Eradication Training Center, Manila, Philippines.

General functions of the headquarters office include:

1. Advising and assisting participating countries in planning, revising, or refining long-range malaria programs and providing technical assistance for the administration and conduct of country programs;

2. Identifying training needs in countries where the program has responsibilities and in countries served by the Malaria Eradication Training Center, METC, and coordinating and conducting required training in cooperation with Center programs, A.I.D., Peace Corps, WHO, and participating countries;

3. Planning and conducting research programs and activities in various aspects of malaria control and eradication;

4. Determining factors responsible for the continuing transmission of malaria despite existing eradication efforts;

5. Developing, field testing, and recommending adoption of improved malaria eradication procedures;

6. Conducting continuing evaluations directed toward program administration, epidemiologic services, and technical problems and procedures to determine the status of malaria and effectiveness of program activity in each country in which the program has responsibility; and

7. Overall planning and coordination of program activities involving the multiple U.S. and international agencies active in the malaria effort.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $814,000 in grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970, the Malaria Program was reorganized. A Regional Malaria Office, established in New Delhi, India, provided administrative guidance and consultation to U.S. assisted malaria programs in Asia and Africa and assisted in several malaria program assessments.

One of the major activities undertaken during FY 1970 involved reassessment of several malaria programs. Ten Strategy Review Teams, composed of country representatives, consultants from participating international agencies and A.I.D. and CDC malaria advisors, reviewed programs in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Philippines, Ethiopia, Panama, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

The Malaria Eradication Training Center, Manila, Philippines (METC) provides instruction in malaria eradication methods and serves as a resource center for information and consultation. Field support is provided to A.I.D.-assisted worldwide malaria eradication programs. It is jointly supported by the Government of the Philippines, WHO and A.I.D. From FY 1964 through FY 1970 the METC conducted 43 courses, graduated 18 WHO staff, 37 A.I.D. and P.H.S. staff, 150 Peace Corps Volunteers, and 815 officials from 39 countries.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Thailand Malaria Operational Research Unit
Project No. : 931-17-511-503
PASA No. : RA (HA) 1-70
Began : July 1, 1969
Estimated Termination Date:. June 30, 1974

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to provide an operational research unit in Southeast Asia to investigate special technical problems impeding malaria eradication. Practical ways of overcoming such problems will have wide-spread application in the worldwide eradication program. Thailand was selected as the base for the research unit because it has a combination of representative problem foci, available cooperation of a well-advanced program, and workable field conditions. U.S. staff is furnished through a PASA with the PHS Center for Disease Control.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $170,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Royal Thai Government provides office and laboratory facilities at Bangkok headquarters and field stations. Work is proceeding on special technical problems such as outdoor malaria transmission, possible changes in habits of known malaria-carrying mosquitoes, increasing refusal of house-spraying by occupants, chloroquine-resistant strains of malaria parasites, and movements of the rural population as a cause of malaria persistence and redistribution.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Second International Congress of Parasitology
Project No. : 931-11-540-892
Contract No.: csd-2828
Began : June 16, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

A.I.D. grant funds were to support the Second International Congress of Parasitology convening in Washington, D.C., September 6-12, 1970. Scientists working in parasitology were expected to exchange new information obtained since the Congress was last held five years earlier. It was anticipated that future A.I.D. targets with regard to parasitic diseases would be based on recommendations resulting from participants in the Congress.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $100,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Organizers of the Congress developed a program including 60 colloquia on different aspects of parasitology. Rapporteurs were to keep records of new developments in each colloquia which could be used by A.I.D. in planning future programs. The rapporteurs were to convene in Washington four days following the Congress to prepare a consolidated report of the proceedings and to make recommendations to A.I.D.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Analysis and Roles of Voluntary Health Agencies and Professional Associations
Project No. : 931-11-590-890
Contract No.: csd-2801
Contractor : American Public Health Association
Began : June 30, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of the project are to survey and report on present status of health professional associations and voluntary health agencies in A.I.D.-assisted LDC's; analyze the effectiveness of such organizations in supporting government-sponsored health, population, and nutrition programs in no less than three LDC's; identify methods for initiating, organizing, or strengthening such organizations to increase public support of health, population, and nutrition programs; and to submit at least two illustrative plans to A.I.D. wherein APHA in cooperation with other appropriate organizations, can assist in the initiation or strengthening of programs within health professional associations and/or voluntary health agencies to mobilize public support for the government-supported health, population, and nutrition programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $105,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project was signed late in the fiscal year. There is no report of progress.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Health, TAB
Project Name: Intestinal Malabsorption Research Project
Project No. : 931-17-560-508
PASA No. : RA (HA) 9-69
Began : June 15, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: December 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is a biological and physiological research project on efficiency of intestinal absorption of nutrient food products to determine the relationship between malnutrition and gastro-intestinal diseases. It is proposed to measure nutrient losses from malabsorption in human subjects in three different geographical areas of the world.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $105,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project was approved by the Research Advisory Committee in April 1969, and implemented in mid-1969 through a PASA with PHS Nutrition Program. The latter sub-contracted with qualified institutions to conduct the work. Data collection is in progress in Puerto Rico; Shiraz, Iran; and Ludhiana, Punjab, India. It is expected that data collection will be completed in June 1971 and a final report prepared by December 1971.

POPULATION PROJECTS

NON-REGIONAL
FY 1970

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
915-11-570-038	Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change	IT-1-68	42,000
931-11-570-802	Demographic Methods Handbook	WOH(CA)7-67	8,000
931-17-580-478	Research on Family Planning	csd-1573	--
931-17-580-479	Evaluation Studies of an International Postpartum Family Planning Program	csd-1565	--
931-11-580-838	International Planned Parenthood Federation	csd-1837	5,550,000
931-13-580-807	Family Planning Services	csd-1870	--
931-11-570-817	Rationale for Population Policies	csd-1925	--
931-11-570-810	Demographic Services	WOH(CA)10-68	557,000
931-11-570-806	Cost Benefit Analysis of Pilot Family Planning Programs	csd-1884	111,000
931-13-580-812	Expansion of Postpartum Family Planning Program	csd-2155	--
931-11-570-827	Development Center Population Project	csd-2166	100,000
931-11-570-808	New Florencia Workshops	WOH(CA)9-68	129,000
931-11-570-002	Population Information		130,000
901-11-570-016	Population/Economic Growth Analysis	csd-2611 T.O.#1 csd-2611 T.O.#2	147,000 60,000

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-17-570-824	Human Fertility Patterns	csd-2151	--
931-11-570-102	Institutional Grant to University of North Carolina	csd-1940	--
931-11-570-101	Institutional Grant to Johns Hopkins University	csd-1939	--
931-11-570-110	Institutional Grant to University of Michigan	csd-2171	--
931-17-580-493	Research for Development of Once a Month Birth Control Pill	csd-2169	--
931-11-570-861	Laboratories for Population Studies, Phase II	csd-2495	208,000
931-11-580-862	Conference on Social Work Responsibility Relating to Dynamics of Population and Family Planning	csd-2483	--
931-11-570-863	Programmatic Grant to Population Council	csd-2508	--
931-11-570-856	Improvement of Population Program and Policy Design	csd-2507	1,174,000
931-11-570-858	Situation Reports on Population Problems, Policies and Programs	csd-2515	398,000
931-11-580-855	Methodology for Evaluating Family Planning Programs	csd-2479	182,000
931-11-580-842	Training in a System of Evaluation for Family Planning Improvement	csd-2251	98,000
931-11-580-820	Family Planning Education Through Adult Literacy Programs	csd-2456	295,000
931-11-570-850	World Assembly of Youth (WAY) Family Planning Conferences	csd-2271	233,000
931-17-570-496	The Epidemiology of Outcome of Pregnancy in Diverse Cultures in Selected Countries	csd-2246	--

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-17-570-497	Determinants of Family Planning Attitudes and Practices	csd-2478	--
931-17-580-512	Contraceptive Development: A Method to Prevent Pregnancy by Director or Indirect Antiprogestational Activity	csd-2491	--
931-17-580-509	Research into the Corpus Luteum Function	RA(HA) 8-69	53,000
931-17-580-510	Utilization of Family Planning Services	csd-2512	--
931-17-580-498	Research on Reversible Sterilization	csd-2504	--
931-11-570-870	6th World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics	csd-2577	94,000
931-11-570-877	Field Support Technical Services	csd-2604	522,000
931-11-570-881	Correspondence Training in Household Sample Surveys	TA(CA) 6-70	21,000
931-11-570-875	Expansion of Margaret Sanger Research Bureau	csd-2790	1,035,000
931-11-570-882	University Overseas Population Fellowships (North Carolina)	csd-2830	939,000
931-11-570-893	University Overseas Population Fellowships (Michigan)	csd-2831	933,000
931-11-570-894	University Overseas Population Fellowships (Johns Hopkins)	csd-2832	990,000
931-11-570-880	Law and Population Program	csd-2810	640,000
931-17-570-517	Determinants of Fertility	csd-2533	326,000
931-17-570-518	Developments of Releasing Factor Inhibitors as Contraceptive Agents	csd-2785	2,255,000
931-17-570-526	Development of a Combined Agent for Disease Prophylaxis and Contraception	csd-2822	581,000

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-17-580-520	Prostaglandin and Other Contraceptive Development Research	csd-2837	2,980,000
931-17-570-521	Research on the Safety of Contraceptive Steroids	csd-2821	913,000
931-17-570-527	Development of IUD and Controlled-Release Contraceptives	csd-2819	150,000
915-11-580-045	Family Planning Seminars and Facilities		40,000
915-11-580-048	Planning and Management of Population Programs	csd-2573	121,000
915-11-570-050	Population Impact on Technical Training Programs	csd-2802 csd-2789	101,000
Un-numbered	U.N. Fund for Population Activities		4,000,000
Un-numbered	A.I.D./W and Other		1,908,000

NON-REGIONAL; Office of International Training
Project Name: Training Program for Measurement of Population Change: Evaluation of Family Planning Programs, Vital Statistics and Sample Registration Surveys
Project No. : 915-11-570-038
PASA No. : IT-1-68-PHS
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through a PASA, the National Center for Health Statistics, PHS, has developed and is administering for A.I.D. a training program in vital statistics and measurement of population change for personnel of developing countries. The 7-12 month program includes applied and academic training. Its chief objectives are: (1) to broaden the skills of statisticians in countries where vital statistics and other measures of population growth are lacking or insufficient in order to obtain data needed in development planning and operations in family planning program evaluation, and in activities of Ministries of Public Health, and (2) to provide a thorough grounding in efficient birth and death registration methods and procedures.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $42,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The training sequence extends over a 7-12 month period and may be a degree or non-degree program. The segment conducted at NCHS focuses on the operational and applied aspects of the program. This enables the participants to understand the role of the government in the collection and analysis of data. This segment of the program and the academic portion at the University of North Carolina or the University of Chicago, are supplemented by field study in state and local health departments in other parts of the United States. In FY 1970, 23 participants from 12 countries were enrolled in the training program. Countries represented included the following:

Ghana	Nigeria
India	Pakistan
Indonesia	Philippines
Jamaica	St. Kitts
Lebanon	Thailand
Liberia	Trinidad-Tobago

46 visitors from abroad were assisted during the year.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Revision of Demographic Methods Handbook
Project No. : 931-11-570-802
PASA No. : WOH(CA) 7-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: March 1971

Objectives and Description:

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, through a PASA, is revising and rewriting a book on statistical methods for demographers which is an out-of-print text prepared in 1951 by Professor A. J. Jaffee. Substantive areas included in the book are collection and processing of demographic data, population size and distribution, composition and change, and general methodology.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $8,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Preparation of text is in process. All 25 chapters and the appendices have been written and edited. Galleys have been proofed and page layouts prepared. Final printing and distribution will be accomplished in FY 1971.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Research on Family Planning
Project No. : 931-17-580-478
Contract No.: csd-1573
Contractor : Pathfinder Fund
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This is a research contract with the Pathfinder Fund, which established a Family Planning Evaluation Center to analyze data collected in the international IUD Program. The study of the effectiveness of a variety of devices and methods is a basic part of this research.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During the past two years the international IUD Program of the Pathfinder Fund has achieved leadership in the evaluation and development of new and improved intrauterine devices. The Center surveys the world IUD scene, selects IUDs with promising characteristics, combines desirable characteristics, and thus, facilitates rapid evolutionary improvement of IUDs. The Center utilizes the services of more than 100 collaborating investigators in over 40 countries. Pathfinder has become an international clearing house for the latest developments in IUD technology.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Evaluation Studies of an International Postpartum Family Planning Program
Project No. : 931-17-580-479
Contract No.: csd-1565
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This is a research grant to the Population Council to test, through a large-scale experimental project, the effectiveness of the Council's international postpartum family planning program of providing family planning education and techniques to mothers following childbirth in participating hospitals around the world.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This contract supported nine hospital postpartum programs during 1968 and 1969. In June 1969, the contract was amended to direct it more specifically towards research, and all hospital subgrants have been transferred to Project No. 931-11-580-812, Contract No. csd-2155, as they were renewed.

Findings based on the first two years of experience was to be published in a monograph of over thirty chapters covering such topics as continuance of family planning after initial acceptance, implications to active programs, etc. Hospitals have been selected for the extensive follow-up studies. Interviewers are being trained, and 50% of the data has been collected.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Worldwide Grant - IPPF
Project No. : 931-13-580-838
Contract No.: csd-1837
Contractor : International Planned Parenthood Federation
Began : October 23, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The project uses the established channel of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) to provide assistance to private voluntary association and organization affiliates to make family planning services and information freely available on a voluntary basis. The project provides (a) financial support for local costs of specific programs and projects including training and personal services, expenses related to the conduct of educational programs and clinical services; and (b) U.S. commodities in support of the activities of the affiliates.

The Project functions worldwide except for programs and projects in the Latin American Region, which are funded under a separate L.A. grant with IPPF/Western Hemisphere.

A.I.D. grants account for approximately 35% of total IPPF disbursements from 1968 through 1970. The bulk of funds available to IPPF are provided by other governments, private foundations and personal contributions.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $5,550,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

IPPF has been expanding its Headquarters, regional offices and field staffs as programs continue to grow. New programs were developing in Asian and African countries (e.g. Laos, Vietnam, and Senegal.) Advanced programs in countries such as Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Ghana were beginning to have an effect on national policy and programs. Emphasis has been on expanding the training and use of larger numbers of voluntary personnel; preparation of guidelines; and increased number of workshops, seminars and individual training sessions to professionalize program planning, implementation and evaluation activities.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Family Planning Services
Project No. : 931-13-580-807
Contract No.: csd-1870
Contractor : Pathfinder Fund
Began : January 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The long-range objective of this project is to encourage the development of national family planning programs in the less developed countries. A three-year grant to the Pathfinder Fund enables it to provide assistance to groups and individuals not receiving support from governments, international or other private organizations. Activities to be carried out under this project are:

(1) to find and select qualified organizations, institutions, and individuals in less developed countries who are interested in providing family planning services to individuals for whom such services are not otherwise available;

(2) to train physicians, midwives, nurses, and administrators for work in family planning action programs;

(3) to supply pioneering organizations and individuals with contraceptives, audiovisual, medical and other supplies, and funds for salaries and other administrative expenses.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, Pathfinder Fund conducted or sponsored over 200 projects, mostly in developing countries. It has assisted local groups in forming family planning associations, encouraged new contraceptive clinical services directed by local physicians; sponsored training programs for medical personnel; provided contraceptives, other supplies, and initial funds to clinics; and assisted local studies of the acceptability and effectiveness of present contraceptive methods. Informational and educational materials and audiovisual equipment have been provided as well as population education curricula developed for secondary school and university students.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Rationale for Population Policy Guidelines
Project No. : 931-11-570-817
Contract No.: csd-1925
Contractor : National Academy of Sciences
Began : June 27, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: July 31, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is carried out under contract with the National Academy of Sciences and is for the purpose of organizing a series of study sessions to define optimal population policies for economic and social development.

Scholars from a variety of fields related to population were to be brought together to summarize what is known and what needs to be learned about the effects of population composition and change on the following: education, urbanization, family structure, social change, per capita income, savings and investments, political organization, health and health services, the quality of the environment, food supply, employment and composition of the labor force.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project terminated on schedule, July 31, 1970. Publication and distribution of a book, Rapid Population Growth, has been accomplished.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Demographic Services
Project No. : 931-11-570-810
PASA No. : TA(CA) 10-68
Began : May 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Indefinite

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under a PASA with the Bureau of the Census, International Demographic Statistics Center, provides for the development of an adequate demographic data system and for the machinery by which data may be evaluated, stored and rapidly retrieved at reasonable cost. Its purpose is to provide A.I.D. and other organizations with sound data on population and its interrelationships with other factors.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $557,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The International Demographic Statistics Center at the Bureau of the Census was established in April 1968 to handle the major activities under this project. IDSC responds to written and telephone requests for data and for assistance in understanding the role of population in development. In addition, IDSC carries on a program of research to: (1) expand the base and quality of data in the system; (2) develop better and faster methods of evaluating and analyzing data, and of assessing the impact or potential impact of family planning programs; and (3) developing in depth understanding of the interrelationship between population and other factors.

IDSC has completed the necessary software for its data storage and retrieval system and is now working to establish the system with remote terminal access to the most frequently used portion of the file for AID/W, Population Council, and perhaps other key organizations in the international population field.

IDSC has produced a substantial body of computer software for demographic analysis and data evaluation. Some of these are described in an IDSC working paper which is expected to be ready for publication during the first quarter of FY 1971. A number of other innovative program and new methods not yet adapted to the computer are under development.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation of Pilot Family Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-806
Contractor : Pennsylvania State University
Began : March 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 12, 1971

Objectives and Description:

Pennsylvania State University, through a contract with A.I.D., will develop methodology for the evaluation of costs and benefits of family planning programs, and provide guidelines for the evaluation of ongoing programs. The contractor will provide a set of standards, forms and procedures for cost-benefit analyses of family planning programs. The project is to be carried out in two phases.

1. In an effort to identify the methodological problems associated with cost-benefit analysis, the contractor will (a) conduct complete literature review, and (b) develop a workable model to be used in evaluation.

2. After collecting, cataloguing and analyzing cost and performance data from ongoing programs abroad, the Contractor will complete the detailed empirical study of costs and benefits of family planning, including variations under different approaches.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $111,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contractor has completed six general country studies, which have proved useful in determining expected family planning program costs (although much remains to be done with respect to this latter point.) The contractor has developed the methodology for such analysis expressed in the form of a report. This report has been widely distributed to those people working in family planning evaluation. Additionally, the contractor has performed some preliminary analysis of the data with respect to causes of program effectiveness or ineffectiveness. More detailed data and additional country studies should enable further analysis to be performed. Work has begun on compiling more detailed data on Korea, India, Pakistan, and Colombia. In all work to date, the contractor has worked closely with the nationals of the countries studied in an effort to keep them informed and arouse their interest in this approach to evaluation.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Expansion of Postpartum Family Planning Program
Project No. : 931-11-580-812
Contract No.: csd-2155
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 28, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project consists of a grant to the Population Council to support the rapid expansion of the postpartum concept of family planning to more large maternity hospitals in the developing countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In June 1969, all postpartum sub-grants to hospitals initially funded under Project No. 931-17-580-479, Contract No. csd-1565, "Evaluation Studies of International Postportum Family Planning Program," were transferred to this project as they were renewed.

The Postpartum Program is providing family planning information and services effectively in 28 hospitals and six MCH centers in seven countries. Experience in Thailand has shown that MCH centers, as well as hospitals, can provide family planning information and services effectively. The initiation of postpartum programs in Nigeria, Ghana and Indonesia in 1969 established new thresholds for development in Africa and Asia. Successful experience with immediate postpartum insertion of IUDs has substantially increased the number of direct acceptors. In several facilities, the number of indirect acceptors (patients who accept family planning services more than three months after leaving the hospital or non-patients living in the area) accounts for one-third or more of total acceptors. Overall in 1969, about 30% of the total OB/AB case load became acceptors.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: OECD Development Center
Project No. : 931-11-570-827
Contract No.: csd-2782
Contractor : Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Began : June 27, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

A grant was provided to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support the establishment of a population program development center at the OECD Development Center. Objectives of this project were: (1) To make member countries more aware of the importance of the population factor in economic development and take it into account in drawing up assistance policies; (2) To call attention of donor and recipient countries to the latest developments in the population field; (3) To promote measures which will assist DAC in improving the coordination between bilateral and multilateral aid programs in this field; (4) To put the assembled information at the disposal of countries interested in these problems; and (5) To prepare the way for an effective dialogue between developed and developing countries on aid problems in the population field and to promote to the maximum, cooperation and coordination between the various public and private organizations, national or international, concerned with these problems.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $100,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In the two years of previous activity (1968-69), the Center's Population Program focused upon the economic implications of population dynamics and upon the role, magnitude and problems of foreign assistance in population matters. To carry out its objectives, the Center has (1) sponsored conferences and seminars; (2) provided technical advisory services to recipient countries; (3) responded to requests from LDC's through the Enquiry Service established as part of the Program; (4) sponsored the Annual Donor-Recipient meetings.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: 1970 New Florencia Workshops
Project No. : 931-11-570-808
PASA No. : WOH(CA)-9-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is the preparation of training materials and the actual training of statisticians in the techniques of conducting censuses and surveys and analyzing the data therefrom. A further purpose is the preparation and actual training in the detection and evaluation of non-sampling errors and in a computer tabulation methodology. The Bureau of the Census has procured staff to prepare the necessary materials and to train participants.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $129,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

All of the training materials have been prepared. To date, three workshops have been presented for 134 participants from 45 countries. The materials developed in this program have been sent to some 60 countries. Three National Training Programs, in Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay, with some 120 participants, have been carried out using these materials. New Florencia sampling techniques were used in Regional Seminars in Costa Rica and Chile with some 30 participants. National Training Programs, also using these materials, were underway in The Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Population Technical Information
Project No. : 931-11-570-002
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Indefinite

Objectives and Description:

This project provides A.I.D. Missions with technical reports, documents, publications, films, prototype and sample commodities, models depicting new concepts, etc. It also finances requests for population technical information which Missions are unable to procure with essential promptness. It provides a library service as a staff reference resource for technical information on population matters.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $130,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project has purchased a pelvic model to demonstrate IUD insertion as a training aide. Copies of publications, films, etc., produced by Universities, cooperating countries, and Institutions were acquired for distribution to the family planning offices overseas. This project has also funded the publication of the "Population Program Assistance" reports, funds for the technical reference library, and a substantial amount of other field support activity. It funded professional consultation to six country programs in the past year, and a nurse-midwifery consultant's participation in a Latin American conference on midwifery/family planning.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Program and Policy Coordination
Project Name: Population/Economic Growth Analysis and Presentation
Project No. : 901-11-570-016
Contract No.: csd-2611, T.O. No. 1, No. 2
Contractor : General Electric Company
Began : June 25, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under a contract with General Electric Company, is designed to formulate suitable analytical models to assist USAIDs and host country organizations analyze certain consequences of differences in birthrates and other demographic rates. The Contractor is to formulate suitable models and procedures for analyzing the effects of changes in demographic variables on various aspects of development including: (a) rural-to-urban migration and the repercussions thereof; (b) the magnitudes of requirements for housing, health, education, welfare and other public services; (c) employment opportunities and manpower sources; and (d) savings, investment, and productive capacity. The project is developing and providing technical assistance in applying analytical models to be used in national and sector planning.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $207,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The five documents which make up the GE-TEMPO materials on population growth and economic development were completed by the Contractor and were distributed to USAID Missions and other appropriate agencies in July 1969. About 400 sets of the materials have gone out. Missions and cooperating host country institutions have reviewed the materials, and a number of these have undertaken applications of the model to host country data. About ten such applications are now under way.

The present phase of the project seeks to improve and expand the basic methodology package and to expand its use. The project also seeks to find more effective means of communicating the results of these analyses to leaders. Improvements in the methodology include addition of a retrospective section to the model, specialized sector planning emphasis, and a more adaptable socio-economic model. Expanded use will include both A.I.D. and host country planners, with special emphasis on important sectors like education.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Human Fertility Patterns-
Determinants and Consequences
Project No. : 931-17-570-824
Contract No.: csd-2151
Contractor : Rand Corporation
Began : June 28, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: September 1970

Objectives and Description:

The primary objective of the project is to obtain a comprehensive analysis of and report on the determinants and consequences of human fertility patterns with broad reference to the formation of A.I.D. policy in less developed countries. Specifically needed is more research in countries which have ongoing family planning programs, to determine how to measure program effectiveness more precisely, allowing for difference in environmental factors including governmental inputs. The identification and evaluation of important environmental factors contributing to decline in birth rates in these countries is the central problem for accurately evaluating the impact of resources used in the programs. A.I.D. has contracted with the Rand Corporation to carry out this project.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Four countries were being investigated: Taiwan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Rand has issued to A.I.D. an Administrative Report covering the period from June 28, 1968 to September 30, 1970 and has issued three of four final substantive reports to A.I.D. Reports on the Philippines, Pakistan, and Puerto Rico have already been distributed. The report on Taiwan was under preparation.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Institutional Grant to University of North Carolina
Project No. : 931-13-570-102
Contract No.: csd-1940
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop the strongest possible multi-disciplinary competence for research, training and service in the population/family planning field through the Carolina Population Center and substantive departments of the University of North Carolina. The ultimate objective is to generate important new inputs of technical knowledge, create expert personnel and training capacity for A.I.D. personnel and foreign participants, and consultative support for A.I.D. in its international assistance efforts in population and family planning activities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D. The original grant was made in FY 1968 for a five-year period in the amount of $2,400,000.

Progress to Date:

The Carolina Population Center of the University of North Carolina was strengthened during the fiscal year by the creation of an International Programs Office and a U.S. Programs Office. The former helps coordinate links between University resources and agencies and institutions overseas; and the latter, to facilitate relationships with field "laboratory" situations in the U.S.A. Support for 27 continuing faculty members and two new recruits were funded under the Grant. The teaching program added only a few new courses with 99 regular trainees and over 140 short-term trainees and visitors. Research activities were expanded, especially for operational studies on family planning program development, population measurement studies, biomedical research, and population policy studies. During the year, the Center sponsored or co-sponsored ten special meetings to explore various aspects of the population field. Two were partially funded by A.I.D. 211(d) grant funds. They were: Symposium on "Man and Environment: Quantity versus Quality of Life," and the "Third National Workshop on Population Library and Information Services." The Center's relationships with its own research and teaching area in the Southeastern United States were strengthened, as were its links with collaborating agencies and institutions, especially in Thailand, India, Iran, and Egypt. Staff continued to participate in consultation and supportive services with A.I.D. and various U.N. agencies. The Center's staff was also utilized during the year by the Presidential Task Force for International Development and by the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Institutional Grant
Project No. : 931-11-570-101
Contract No.: csd-1939
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within Johns Hopkins University specialized competency in the population and family planning field and in international health. The University has strengthened its educational competence by expanding its teaching capacity, curriculum and opportunities for students' practical experience in international health, population dynamics and family planning as related to the needs of the less developed countries. Further development of research competency in these fields is an integral part of this institution's program and is closely related to its objective of development of educational competence.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D. The original grant made in FY 1968 was for a five-year period in the amount of $1,300,000.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970, 86 students received academic training, of which 35 were Masters candidates and 51 attended special courses in health planning, population and international health.

Research continued on field methods for integrating family planning and health services. The largest research project seeks to determine whether improved child health and maternal health services will produce increments in family planning acceptance. The experimental design provides for comparison of different combinations of service inputs into four groups of Punjab villages, south of Ludhiana, India.

A major effort is being made to define effective ways of using auxiliaries in a health center team in rural health and family planning programs. In India and Nigeria, training manuals are being developed for auxiliaries for local health and family planning services in rural areas.

Three studies were completed during the year concerning the role of the indigenous medical practioners in the traditional health cultures of India and Turkey. Their attitudes towards family planning and their response to a possible role in the national family planning campaigns has been included in the studies.

Research in manpower is being conducted in the Department of International Health. One project, a model for projecting demands for manpower needed for family planning programs, will be tried first in Taiwan and then applied in Turkey and in Kenya.

The health manpower study in Thailand was continued through the 1969-70 academic year by former Thai students with consultation visits from a Johns Hopkins faculty advisor.

In Chile, an extensive health planning program, dealing primarily with health manpower for the Government of Chile, has been completed.

Consultation was held with the Health Ministry of Indonesia on the feasibility of setting up health manpower planning in Indonesia.

Other research activities included the Gbaja family health nurse project, Lagos, Nigeria, using nurses and midwives as primary health care agents for young children; a large scale demographic study providing fundamental information on population dynamics in an African urban concentration; an evaluation of an auxiliary based child health service in rural Nigeria; a study of men's attitudes towards family planning, Santiago, Chile.

Funds under this grant are being used to maintain interdepartmental involvement in Population and in International Health. The need for systematic coordination and of communication both within the School and from the School to outside agencies has led to the establishment of a School Population Center.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Institutional Grant to University of Michigan
Project No. : 931-11-570-110
Contract No.: csd-2171
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning in developing nations. This grant has substantially increased the staff and other resources of the Center for Population Planning in the School of Public Health. The expanded program at the University is permitting additional resources for training A.I.D. personnel and foreign participants along with an increase in its potential to assist with research.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D. The original grant made in FY 1968 was for a five-year period in the amount of $1,250,000.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970, 56 students received academic training, of which eight were Doctoral candidates, 35 were Masters candidates and 13 were classified in other categories.

The career staff of the Center for Population Planning reached a total of 15 during the year though resignations left several vacancies at the end of the year. In addition, University faculty members from other departments are participating in research activities of the Center. Three specialized degree programs of study in population planning have been established at Michigan: Master of Public Health; Doctor of Public Health; and Master of Science. These programs are intended to prepare students for careers in population planning within the health field.

In addition to its teaching, research and service programs, the Center has been a partner in several population planning programs. The first were established in Michigan in 1965 with agencies responsible for family planning programs at state and local levels. The second, with an initial commitment of about ten years, was with the Government of Malaysia's National Family Planning Board. The third was with the Government of Nepal's family planning program. Staff of the Center also assist in development and evaluation of the family planning program of the province of Taiwan, Republic of China.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Research for Development for a Once-a-Month Birth Control Pill
Project No. : 931-17-580-493
Contract No.: csd-2169
Contractor : Worcester Foundation
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

Modern methods of contraception are helpful but not completely satisfactory. Needed is a non-toxic and completely effective chemical or substance which when self-administered by women as a single tablet or capsule would ensure the non-pregnant state at the completion of one monthly cycle. This project supports research of the corpus luteum for the development of such a once-a-month pill. This improved means of fertility control would greatly facilitate extension of family planning in developing countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Worcester was authorized to start work under this contract in May 1969. After the completion of one year, several promising developments can be reported. Studies have been completed on several approaches to luteolysis (disruption of the corpus luteum which is important to maintainance of early pregnancy). Some of this work has included effects of prostaglandins. New assay techniques for gonadotrophins and steroids have been developed. Five publications have appeared or are in press resulting from this work.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Laboratories for Population Studies, Phase II
Project No. : 931-11-570-861
Contract No.: csd-2495
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1974

Objectives and Description:

Phase II, based on the detailed work carried out in Phase I of this project, consists of the actual establishment of a network of Laboratories for Population Studies in collaboration with academic and other research institution in at least four less developed countries in the world. The laboratories will collect population data and experiment with data collection techniques. Each laboratory will be under the direction of the indigenous institution.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $208,000

Progress to Date:

Agreement has been reached within the first year of contract operations for the establishment of three POPLABS. In Colombia, a contract was being negotiated between the University of North Carolina and the Colombian institution (DANE). Another POPLAB was being established in Rabat, Morocco. In the Philippines, the USAID was planning to contract directly with the University of North Carolina and Xavier University.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Conference on Social Work Responsibility Relating to Dynamics of Population and Family Planning
Project No. : 931-11-580-862
Contract No.: csd-2483
Contractor : Council on Social Work Education, New York City
Began : June 28, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: December 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Council on Social Work Education, New York City, contracted to plan, organize and conduct a four-day international conference in March 1970, on the role of the social worker in population and family planning.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The first step toward introducing population/family planning instruction into the curricula of schools of social work in the developing countries was taken when the Contractor convened an International Conference on Family Planning in Hawaii, March 9-14, 1970. There were 104 delegates from 28 countries. The role that social work should play in family planning was considered and how best to train social workers for that role.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Programmatic Grant to Population Council
Project No. : 931-11-570-863
Contract No.: csd-2508
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1973

Objectives and Description:

The Population Council under this grant will assist A.I.D. to develop and implement approved programs; public information and communication activities; knowledge and insight to socio-economic factors in determining population policies; effects of population growth on economic planning and educational goals; and need for additional and better trained specialists in population/family planning programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Programmatic Grant enables the Population Council to strengthen its population/family planning program. The Contractor carried out eight approved projects, of which seven were sub-grants and the remaining one an in-house activity. The Council proposed a French translation project which was under consideration by A.I.D. The seven catagories of activity include: Information and Communication, Education and Population, Graduate Fellowship, Information Service, Demographic Study, Population Policy, and Evaluation Studies.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Improvement of Population Program and Policy Design
Project No. : 931-11-570-856
Contract No.: csd-2507
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : May 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 1972

Objectives and Description:

Under the terms of this contract, the University of North Carolina plans to perform pilot projects adapting modern methods of organizational analysis to family planning program design in at least four lesser developed countries. Actual family planning program operations will be analyzed, strengths and weaknesses will be identified and appropriate modifications will be tested. The program will aim at working through quasi-governmental technical institutions and agencies which have official acceptance and support and access to field activities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,174,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This contract, as amended, enables U.N.C. to support overseas activities in cooperation with host country organizations. A program to expand and strengthen the National Family Planning Association of India, in cooperation with the IPPF, has been approved and is underway. Additional possibilities for local pilot projects are being explored, and at least two more were expected to be operational by the end of the fiscal year; for example, a proposal was being reviewed which would expand family planning services through the integration of surveillance and delivery systems.

Prior to amendment of the contract, the project was constrained by lack of funds to support overseas activity, however, the amendment provided such funding capability and field activity was expected to accelerate.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Situation Reports on Population Problems, Policies and Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-858
Contract No.: csd-2515
Contractor : California Institute of Technology
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to increase the overall understanding of the problems associated with population in the context of the particular social and cultural patterns of four selected regions. It provides for four regional researchers, working under the auspices of field staffs of American universities, who will submit six to eight reports per year on various aspects of the population problem in their specific regions, and a annual regional summary of the population situation. These reports will be sent to the California Institute of Technology, which will function as coordinator and compiler of the results. An additional facet of this project will be the funding of small research projects by host country nationals on site.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $398,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1970, the contractor was considering eight to ten reports for possible purchase. Two had been purchased and distributed.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Methodology for Evaluating Family Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-580-855
Contract No.: csd-2479
Contractor : Columbia University
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This contract with Columbia University is to provide for incremental costs of an expanded central facility at Columbia, and a series of field teams to develop systems of evaluation for use in family planning programs. The staff at Columbia University is developing a system for data collection, analysis, and evaluation for incorporation into the host country family planning program by means of field teams comprised of Columbia and host country personnel working within counterpart agencies.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $182,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During the first year of the project, work was performed at Columbia on definition of indices and methods for family planning evaluation, and the design of a framework for program evaluation, which will have functional application within the evaluation units of host country family planning programs as they are established. The team at Columbia University also explored several possible field sites, mainly in the Latin America region. A Task Order to support a field study of private sector family planning services in Costa Rica was being negotiated, and Health Officials in Colombia have initiated discussions preliminary to establishment of an evaluation team in that country.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Training in a System of Evaluation for Family Planning Improvement
Project No. : 931-11-580-842
Contract No.: csd-2251
Contractor : University of Chicago
Began : June 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 1972

Objectives and Description:

A three-year contract with the Community and Family Studies Center at the University of Chicago provides for: (1) the design, support and conduct of training courses in evaluation and improvement of family planning/population programs by means of overseas workshops and seminars in appropriate languages at established regional and in-country centers of population studies and family planning action; (2) the acceleration of present experimental work aimed at solving methodological and procedural problems of evaluation improvement.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $98,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The first of a series of workshops to be held in various overseas locations was held in Korea, January 26 to February 20, 1970, organized in two parts - a three-week "technical session," followed by a one-week "executive session." The technical session was attended by 54 participants from nine countries with 46 additional persons joining the executive session. A Rapid Feedback for Family Planning Improvement (R.F.F.P.I.) system was taught using four courses: (1) Techniques of Fertility Measurement; (2) Evaluation and Improvement of Family Planning Programs; (3) The Methodology of Fertility Surveys; and (4) Use of Computer for Family Planning Evaluation.

A series of nine manuals was being prepared. The first, "Family Planning Improvement through Evaluation," has been completed and published. It was being distributed to all A.I.D. population officers. The other manuals are: (2) Demographic Techniques of Fertility Analysis; (3) A Model Interview for Fertility Research and Family Planning Evaluation; (4) Techniques of Pregnancy History Analysis; (5) The Contraceptive History Technique for Measuring Contraceptive Use Effectiveness and Impact of Family Planning Upon Birth Rates; (6) A Technique for Projection of Family Planning Targets and Quotas Required to Attain Demographic Objectives; (7) MiniTab: A Packaged Cross-Tabulation Program

for Processing Survey Data on Small Computers; (8) A System for Measuring Contraceptive Use-Effectiveness Through Follow-Up Surveys of Adopters: A Set of Computer Programs; and (9) TASA: A Packaged Computer Program for Computing Differential Fertility and Other Rates Useful for Family Planning Evaluation.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Family Planning Education Through Adult Literacy Programs
Project No. : 931-11-580-820
Contract No.: csd-2456
Contractor : World Education Inc.
Began : June 4, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 1973

Objectives and Description:

This contract with World Education, Inc., of New York City is to encourage and implement use of population/family planning information in functional literacy programs throughout the developing countries of the world.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $295,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Key people in Afghanistan, Iran, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Turkey, and Thailand have been contacted and oriented in prototypic materials for family planning; preliminary arrangements have been made for pilot demonstrations in all but Iran. Family planning is being introduced as part of the Literacy program under official pronouncement by the Ministry of Education in Thailand. Curriculum containing family planning has been conducted in 80 Thai Government Adult Education schools. A Family Planning workshop was conducted in New Delhi with 60 key persons participating from India, Iran, Thailand, Turkey, Afghanistan, and the Philippines.

The inclusion of family planning curriculum in on-going adult literacy programs has been requested by Tunisia, Ghana, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Dominican Republic. A pilot program is being developed for the Philippines under the leadership of Philippines Rural Construction Movement to offer family planning information in more than 105 barrios.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: World Assembly of Youth (WAY)
Family Planning Conferences
Project No. : 931-11-570-850
Contract No.: csd-2271
Contractor : World Assembly of Youth
Began : April 1969
Estimated Termination Date: April 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to support, through a grant to World Assembly of Youth in Brussels, national and local conferences of young people in the less developed countries to inform them about population problems and to promote family planning.

The general program of the conferences is to include publicity aimed at local areas, local conferences to promote family planning, primarily in rural areas, and follow-up evaluation.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $233,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Several thousands of youth have attended WAY sponsored meetings in India, Indonesia, and Mauritius during initial funded period. The India Association of Youth has held 88 local conferences throughout the country and has coordinated follow-up with several hundred key youth leaders. Remote village seminars have been held in many areas of Indonesia with door to door campaigns following. Good individual leaders have been developed. Mauritius has been a slow starter but some progress has been made through two national conferences of key leaders.

Continuing programs include expansion of the family planning concept in nine countries including Thailand, the Philippines, Kenya, El Salvador, Jamaica, where program officers and secretaries will be stationed. Regional conference-type seminars are now planned for Asia and the Caribbean.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: The Epidemiology of Outcome of Pregnancy in Diverse Cultures in Selected Countries
Project No. : 931-17-570-496
Contract No.: csd-2246
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : May 1969
Estimated Termination Date: May 1972

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with Johns Hopkins University is for the purpose of conducting epidemiological studies in several countries to ascertain the epidemiology of induced abortions and its relationship to health, fertility levels, fertility control measures, demographic and socio-economic variables.

Such information is designed to assist those countries which desire to limit population growth to accomplish this in a manner which maximizes the population's well-being and the country's economic development.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Planning and staffing of the first phase of the project in Taiwan has been completed following some delay due to need of local coordination. Field work has begun.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Determinants of Family Planning Practices and Attitudes, Phase II
Project No. : 931-17-570-497
Contract No.: csd-2478
Contractor : Harvard University
Began : June 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 1972

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with Harvard University is to conduct studies of the determinants of fertility patterns and family planning practices as a basis for the formulation and evaluation of policy and program planning.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Phase I of the project was concerned with developing and pretesting a study in the United States which examined the many variables associated with reduced fertility in acceptance of family planning, developed questionnaires to be utilized in Phase II, and laid the groundwork for Phase II. This study is to be conducted in Taiwan.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Contraceptive Development
Project No. : 931-18-580-512
Contract No.: csd-2491
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1973

Objectives and Description:

This is a comprehensive research program to develop a pill which a woman could take during any month she does not wish to become pregnant, which would be a finished packaged product at reasonable cost, fully tested for effectiveness and safety and ready for use in developing countries. This research focuses on interference with progestational stimulation of the endometrium before or at the time of implantation and includes intramural research; contracting for extramural research; arranging for the cooperation of industry to make available potential compounds for testing and use by public sector; measurement of effects and side effects of drugs and related substances in accord with requirements of drug regulatory agencies, in the U.S. and abroad.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Work has proceeded on interruption of progesterone production at the site of production, i.e. the corpus luteum. Several compounds are being obtained from pharmaceutical companies and screened for this activity. This program includes synthesis of new compounds and three sub-contracts have been awarded. A second approach is to seek to neutralize circulating progesterone by immunologic means and a third approach is to seek means of competitive antagonism to progesterone at uterine cell binding sites.

This project will be conducted over a period of four years, and FY 1969 funds were obligated to cover the estimated costs for this four-year period.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Research into the Corpus Luteum Function
Project No. : 931-17-580-509
PASA No. : RA(HA) 8-69 PHS/NIH
Began : May 1969
Estimated Termination Date: May 1972

Objectives and Description:

Through a PASA with the Center for Population Research, NIH/HEW, this project is to study ways of controlling corpus luteum function leading towards the development of an effective and safe once-a-month contraceptive. Five major areas of study are being covered in 28 separate activities. These areas include such factors as: (1) the development of methods; (2) the role of female sex hormones in the initiation and maintenance of each pregnancy; (3) specific means of control of the corpus luteum; (4) target effects of products of the corpus luteum; and (5) the quantitative description of the menstrual cycle.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $53,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Between May 7, 1969, the date the Agreement was signed, and the end of FY 1969, NICHD-NIH signed 28 research contracts covering projects in the five aforementioned major areas of study. These projects were selected from over 250 proposals received by the Center for Population Research in response to announcements of its research program. Most of these projects are two to three year projects so it is too early to expect definitive results although some of them, e.g. prostaglandin research, conducted by the Upjohn Co., appears to be very promising. It is likely that the fundamental knowledge obtained from some of these projects will serve as a basis for new means of fertility control suitable for the LDC's.

This program will be ongoing but in the future it will be supported by NIH because of increased congressional funding.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Utilization of Family Planning Services
Project No. : 931-17-580-510
Contract No.: csd-2512
Contractor : Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Began : June 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 1974

Objectives and Description:

A research grant was awarded to Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, for a three-year study in two regions of the world to discover factors which motivate families to engage in family planning or those which inhibit this practice. Bowman Gray also will experiment with and evaluate different methods for motivating individuals to practice family planning. The project provides for a continuous feedback of recommendations for the training of field personnel, community leaders and volunteers.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Agreement was negotiated between Bowman Gray, USAID/Costa Rica and the University of Costa Rica soon after the contract was signed to establish the research project within CESPO, which is part of the University. This agreement resulted in sub-contract signed in December 1969. Research instruments have been developed and refined; results of pretesting assessed and final selection of sample clinics and communities are underway. Interviewers have been screened, selected and trained. A total of 1,128 interviews were completed as of June 30, 1970, representing 75% completion of the final total of 1,500 interviews to be completed by July 31, 1970. After the Costa Rican project has been underway two years, it is planned that the research will be duplicated in another region of the world.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Research on Reversible Sterilization
Project No. : 931-17-580-498
Contract No.: csd-2504
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1973

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with the University of North Carolina is to explore simpler and more reversible sterilization procedures. The University will undertake studies on the biologic effects of vasectomy, develop vasocclusion devices and evaluate them preclinically and conduct preclinical studies in female tube occlusion. Research will be conducted on animals.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During the first year of this contract a number of techniques were evaluated for causing sterilization by blockage at the utero-tubal junction. This approach was not successful because of the remarkable healing powers of the utero-tubal junction. New approaches to male and female sterilization techniques using clips are now being explored. Studies of reversibility after vasectomy in rats and dogs are now complete -- a poor degree of reversibility was obtained with the study techniques.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Sixth World Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
Project No. : 931-11-580-870
Contract No.: csd-2577
Contractor : American College of Obstetricians
Began : February 17, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This grant provides partial support for the Sixth World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics held in New York City, April 12-18, 1970. Funds were to defray costs for interpreters, multi-lingual staff, rental of simultaneous translating equipment and projection equipment and slides. The Congress expected to attract approximately 6,000 persons from 65 countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $94,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This concentration of thousands of Gynecologists and Obstetricians from around the world provided an excellent forum for reaching and gaining the active participation of this profession. At least 20% of the program content of the Congress was related to population subjects. Two volumes of the proceedings of the Congress have been received to date for dissemination to the LDC's.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Field Support Technical Services
Project No. : 931-11-570-877
Contract No.: csd-2604
Contractor : American Public Health Association
Began : June 3, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project provides a mechanism through which outstanding consultants in family planning can be mobilized to respond to USAID's needs for help in various aspects of planning, implementing and evaluating population/family planning programs worldwide and to serve as a technical resource to A.I.D. The APHA has set up a Washington office and is preparing rosters of consultants - not restricted to its membership - to assure recruitment to fill specific requests with minimum administrative delay and paperwork, while maintaining high standards of quality. Requests for consultants will be initiated by USAID Missions, Regional Bureaus or A.I.D./W. All consultants will be briefed and debriefed in Washington, and will be cleared by the Missions before they depart for their assignments.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $522,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

As of July 31, 1970, requests for seven consultants were received for work in the Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, and Ethiopia. These requests amounted to 167 of the 600 man-days estimated for the first year. The APHA was immediately able to provide consultants for six of the seven requests. The unfilled request was under consideration and required a consultant with specialized skills.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Correspondence Training in Household Sample Survey
Project No. : 931-11-570-881
PASA No. : TA(CA)6-70
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Through a PASA with the Bureau of Census, this project provides for low cost training of statisticians and other statistical agency personnel from LDC's who, for one reason or another, are not able to participate in formal classroom instruction or who need training in specialized fields not ordinarily included in academic curricula.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $21,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Statistical technicians and specialists in education and correspondence course training have been selected. Preliminary developmental training materials have been prepared. Complete course materials will be completed and the actual correspondence course will be underway in FY 1971 and will continue in FY 1972.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Expansion of Margaret Sanger Research Bureau
Project No. : 931-11-570-875
Contract No.: csd-2790
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project is a grant to enable the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau to make qualitative and quantitative improvements in its research and training programs thus increasing its capacity for population work. A portion of this grant will be used for the direct support of senior level physicians from LCD's to provide them with one-year fellowships to study clinical methods and related population subjects through a program conducted by the Bureau. Funds also provide for the Bureau staff to provide additional guidance to these fellows when they return home to assist them in putting their newly gained knowledge to work in family planning programs and training institutions. Through this grant, the Bureau will also be able to expand its physical plant, purchase laboratory and teaching equipment and employ additional professional personnel.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,035,000 was obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed in June 1970. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: University Overseas Population Fellowship
Project No. : 931-11-570-882, 893, 894
Contractors : University of North Carolina, csd-2830
University of Michigan, csd-2831
Johns Hopkins, csd-2832
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1974

Objectives and Description:

On June 30, 1970, A.I.D./W signed four-year technical services contracts with three universities to launch a program of University Overseas Population Fellowships. The universities will select between 60 and 100 persons to work a total of 120 man-years in population/family planning activities overseas between June 30, 1970 and June 30, 1974. The program should result in an increase in the quality and supply of trained manpower available to domestic, international and foreign organizations engaged in population activities. The universities will negotiate with host institutions of the LDC's to arrange for the placement of qualified University Overseas Population Fellows (UOPF's). Candidates are to be selected from disciplines such as: anthropology, biostatistics, business administration, city and regional planning, environmental sciences and engineering, epidemiology, geography, health administration, health education, communications, maternal and child health, mental health, public administration, sociology and others.

Financing:

FY 1970 - Grant funds were obligated by A.I.D. as follows:

University of North Carolina	$939,000
University of Michigan	933,000
Johns Hopkins	990,000

Progress to Date:

The contracts were signed late in June. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Law and Population Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-880
Contract No.: csd-2810
Contractor : Tufts University
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is divided into two phases. It seeks to involve the legal community in the population problem in host countries. Phase I work is scheduled to achieve the following: (1) establish an international, interdisciplinary Board of Advisors; (2) compile laws, legislation, judicial and administrative decisions bearing on the problem, with legal analysis in six-eight countries, and publish the results; (3) conduct a capacity study of U.N. organizations and legal institutions to determine the basis of a possible arrangement of cooperating institutions; (4) investigate possible sites for in-depth studies to be carried out in Phase II; (5) seek possible co-sponsors for the Internation Law Symposium to be conducted in Phase II; and (6) establish the legal reporting network.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $640,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project was initiated at the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Fertility Determinants
Project No. : 931-17-570-517
Contract No.: csd-2533
Contractor : RAND Corporation
Began : January 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

Based on prior RAND research on population, the primary purpose of this project is to develop both a general theoretical statement of knowledge of the determinants of fertility and a set of associated papers that explore elements of this theory from various conceptual, empirical and policy points of view; to help provide a basis to better define alternative population/family planning program strategies, indicate their potential comparative advantage, and test cost-effectiveness of actual operations.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $326,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed January 5, 1970. Its initial directions are the following: (1) treatment of reproductive behavior as both a stock (family size) and flow (birth rate) with the objective of formulating a single analytical model with implications for both dimensions of fertility over time; (2) examination of household allocation of its members' time between labor force, home production, child rearing, and human capital formation activities and its bearing on desired marriage and fertility patterns; (3) examination of the determinants of infant, child, and maternal mortality, such as existing family size, public health services, family economic resources and their pattern of consumption and nutrition; (4) study of problems of evaluating population policies by means of alternative information strategies and of measuring their relative cost-effectiveness of improved policymaking; (5) isolation of similarities and differences in the determinants of fertility in high and low income countries.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Development of Releasing Factor Inhibitors as Contraceptive Agents
Project No. : 931-17-570-518
Contract No.: csd-2785
Contractor : Salk Institute for Biological Studies
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: May 31, 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project seeks to develop a new contraceptive through investigations pertaining to that part of the brain called the hypothalamus which controls secretions of the anterior pituitary gland. The anterior pituitary secrets hormones called gonadotropins (e.g. L.H. or luteinizing hormone and FSH follicle-stimulating hormone) which in turn control the endocrine activities to initiate and maintain pregnancy. The Salk Institute will carry out research: (1) to isolate the L.H. and FSH releasing factors and establish their molecular structure; (2) to synthesize these molecules as well as a series of various analogs with LRF activity; (3) to synthesize analogs of LRF with anti-LRF activity as inhibitors of the secretion of L.H., thus acting as anti-fertility agents; (4) to initiate clinical studies with these substances.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $2,255,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project was initiated late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Development of A Combined Agent for Disease Prophylaxes and Contraception
Project No. : 931-17-570-526
Contract No.: csd-2822
Contractor : University of Pittsburgh
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project seeks to develop an intravaginal agent or combination of agents which is effective as a contraceptive and as a prophylatic against infectious diseases of the genital tract. During the past several years there has been a rapid and worldwide increase in venereal disease. With programs for control of VD existing in most national health services and with the prospect of increased activity to combat this problem, the use of an agent effective against both VD and unwanted pregnancy could advance fertility control programs as well as health. In addition, it would provide a useful alternative for those who find the pill and the IUD unacceptable. The research will be carried out in two major stages (1) the laboratory screening, and the quantitative testing, in vitro and in vivo, of a number of compounds; and (2) field trials of developed products under use conditions.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $581,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project was negotiated at the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB.
Project Name: Prostaglandin and Other Research for Development of Contraceptives
Project No. : 931-17-570-520
Contract No.: csd-2837
Contractor : Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Inc.
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project seeks to develop contraceptives which are more specific and act principally on the lower genital organs with relatively little generalized or systemic effect. There is evidence that some prostaglandins show promise for use as contraceptives and abortificiants. This multi-faceted research effort will focus principally on a broad program of prostaglandin research including basic studies, evaluation of clinical and field trials and chemical testing. It will also (a) investigate the effects of blocking estrogens, androgens and gestogens by active and passive immunization, (b) study the effects of gestogens and anti-estrogens administered in a delayed absorption form on fertility; (c) investigate in vivo agents which inhibit synthesis of progestins. The Development of new contraceptive techniques of greater convenience and acceptability to users in the LDC's and adequately safe to allow freedom from need for medical supervision is important to the solution of population problems. Furthermore, it is unlikely that any single contraceptive will be ideal in all countries and cultures.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $2,980,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project was signed late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Safety of Contraceptive Steroids
Project No. : 931-17-570-521
Contract No.: csd-2821
Contractor : Southwest Foundation for Research and Education
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1973

Objectives and Description:

Certain steroid hormones are the active agents in the widely used oral contraceptives and in other, as yet experimental methods using injection and implantation techniques. These methods form one of the major technologies for conception and population control. Their effectiveness and acceptability is proven, but their safety in long-term use and in a variety of populations has not been established and the possibility of undiscovered hazards has received considerable attention. This research project will examine these questions intensively and from a variety of perspectives, ranging from inquiries as to the mechanism of action, to metabolic fate within the body and to effects on organ systems not directly involved in the contraceptive action.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $913,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project was initiated late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: Development of Improved Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices
Project No. : 931-17-570-527
Contract No.: csd-2819
Contractor : Battelle Memorial Institute
Began : Fiscal Year 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1973

Objectives and Description:

The basic objective of this project is to experiment with new IUD materials and designs utilizing bioengineering analysis and other techniques such as holography imaging in order to develop an IUD which will not cause bleeding, pain or other trauma associated with present IUD contraceptives. In addition, experimentation will be made on a variety of mechanisms for the controlled release of hormones, spermicides and anti-VD reagents in order to test their potentiality as contraceptive agents.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $150,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

This project was initiated late in the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of International Training
Project Name: Family Planning Seminars and Facilities
Project No. : 915-11-580-045
Began : April 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for specially tailored training programs in population/family planning field.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $40,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

In FY 1970, a one-week seminar was conducted at Columbia University for 37 participants from the Sixth World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Long and short-term training courses for 100 family planning professionals was provided through the Planned Parenthood Association of Chicago.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of International Training
Project Name: Planning and Management of Population Programs
Project No. : 915-11-580-048
Contract No.: csd-2573
Contractor : Governmental Affairs Institute
Began : March 1, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: November 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This contract provided a seven-week training seminar in the U.S. on development and management of population programs to 50 participants in decision-making levels in developing countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $121,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Participants from six countries attended the seminar which was conducted by the Institute in Washington, D.C.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of International Training
Project Name: Population Impact on Technical Training Programs
Project No. : 915-11-570-050
Contractors : Governmental Affairs Institute, csd-2789
University of Pittsburgh, csd-2802
Began : June 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project funds contracts with Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C. and the University of Pittsburgh to provide brief training courses for participants from a variety of fields on the relationship of population growth to other aspects of development, such as education, agriculture, industry, health and public administration.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $101,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Beginning in the fall of 1970, the Governmental Affairs Institute was to conduct a series of one week seminars, which during the year would provide training opportunities for about 600 participants.

Both contracts were signed late in the fiscal year. Actual progress data was not available for this report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this grant to the Population Trust Fund of the United Nations in FY 1970 is to enable the U.N. to develop programs and projects in population and family planning.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $4,000,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The U.N. is expanding the scope of its activities in population with U.S. financial assistance specifically earmarked. UNDP representatives in developing countries represent a major channel for initiating U.N. assistance for population programs, including assistance by U.N. specialized agencies. UNESCO responsibilities for assisting educational and informational development, including improvement of mass media communication, are of special importance relative to the information/education/communication aspects of population programs. The World Health Organization, on request from member States, supports training in the public health aspects of human reproduction. WHO is prepared to assist in the organization and training work of national research centers of human reproduction in medical schools and schools of public health. It is also prepared to provide requested assistance to member States in organizing family planning programs related to health services at all levels. The Pan American Health Organization, a regional body of WHO and a specialized agency of the Organization of American States (OAS), is assisting with population program development in Latin America. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been associated with family planning work since 1966, granting assistance to family planning projects as part of maternal and child health programs.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Population, TAB
Project Name: A.I.D./W - Miscellaneous
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The funds obligated for this project are utilized for miscellaneous A.I.D. in-house training programs and administrative costs in connection with population services.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $1,908,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

NUTRITION PROJECTS

NON-REGIONAL
FY 1970

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-11-560-799	Scientific and Technical Support		46,000
931-11-560-801	Nutrition Education Material		24,000
931-11-560-804	Scientific and Technical Nutrition Consortium	csd-1915	90,000
931-11-560-831	Food and Nutrition Technical Services	WOH(AJ) 1-69	113,000
931-11-560-834	Professional Exchange - Travel Grants		36,000
931-11-560-837	Nutrition Training at Columbia University	csd-1437	69,000
931-11-560-846	Incentive Grants		193,000
931-17-560-458	Extending Protein Concentrates for Child Feeding by Addition of Inexpensive Simple Nitrogen Sources	csd-1441	30,000
931-17-560-459	Clinical Evaluation of New Protein Sources for the Prevention of Malnutrition	csd-1433	73,000
931-17-560-481	Improving Nutritive Value of Cereal-based Foods	csd-1586	177,000
931-17-560-482	Effects of Extrusion Processing Variables on the Nutritional Quality of Inexpensive High Protein Mixtures	csd-1587	36,000
931-17-560-483	Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour	csd-1805	36,000
931-17-560-492	Nutritional Improvement of Rice by Fortification	csd-2170	--

Project Number	Title	Contract or PASA No.	FY 1970 Funds
931-17-560-500	A Practical Approach to the Lysine and Tryptophane Supplementation of Lime-Treated Corn	csd-2500	--
931-11-590-805	Fish Protein Concentrate Purchase, Evaluation and Testing	csd-1913	--
931-11-590-816	Feasibility Study, Korea and Chile, Fish Protein Concentrate Market Supply, Production, Development and Testing	csd-2158	84,000
931-11-590-845	Evaluation Use A.I.D. Procured Fish Protein Concentrate in Selected Overseas Feeding	csd-2274	27,000
931-17-560-519	Relation of Dietary Calorie Intake to Protein Utilization in Man	csd-2808	91,000
931-17-560-522	Development of a Process for the Preparation of Coconut Protein Products for Use in Foods	csd-2804	195,000
931-11-560-883	Evaluation: Child Feeding Programs	csd-2776	50,000
931-11-560-879	Workshop: Reaching Preschool Child	csd-2613	49,000
931-11-560-885	Economics of Malnutrition	csd-2840	28,000
931-11-560-798	Regional Malnutrition Conference		15,000
931-11-560-872	Evaluation of Nutrition Education	csd-2586	24,000

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Scientific and Technical Committee
Project No. : 931-11-560-799
Began : November 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee was established to avail A.I.D. of the best possible expertise with respect to the application of science and technology in combating malnutrition and to assure the maximum involvement of the private sector concerned with nutrition, food science and technology.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $46,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by Dr. Henry Sebrell, Director of the Institute of Nutrition Sciences, Columbia University, is comprised of five other eminent representatives from the fields of nutrition and food technology. The Committee meets semi-annually and offers advice on policies and scientific and technical aspects of new program developments.

The Committee provided guidance and made specific recommendations on: (1) progress of A.I.D. fortification proposals for Tunisia, Thailand, India, etc.; (2) the use of protein foods - FPC and WSB - and bulgur fortification; (3) policy guidance for nutrition activities; and (4) additional specific requests from A.I.D.

By contract under this activity the International Committee of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Academy of Sciences, is being involved to augment the quality and character of the scientific and technical advice available to the Office of Nutrition.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Nutrition Education Material
Project No. : 931-11-560-801
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to promote more effective utilization of available foods and better care and feeding of children in Less Developed Countries. The program attempts to provide workers concerned with nutrition education of mothers and children with the tools to make such educational programs more effective. A major goal is the selection of prototype materials that can later be provided by other sources for continuation and expansion of programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $24,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The many requests from workers around the world indicate that there is a need for a variety of nutrition education materials to assist workers in the LDC's and particularly the large core of workers in these countries without any technical backstopping. The actual value of the materials used is not reflected in the expenditures as large quantities of materials have been made available to A.I.D. from other U.S. Government agencies as well as from the international, voluntary and private organizations. In addition, with the guidance of AID/Washington, the RTAC Centers have handled the French and Spanish versions of the basic materials. The two main items - a handbook on "Child Nutrition in Developing Countries" and the "Child's Health and Weight Record" - have been in great demand. The former, a handbook for field workers, published in 1968, is now in its second English printing, has been printed in French (RTAC/Paris) and will be available in Spanish through RTAC/Mexico. The Child's Health and Weight Record" printed in French (260,000 copies) and English (475,000 copies) has been distributed for use in Africa. Workers from other countries have requested copies for use and adaptation in their programs.

Liaison with other Washington agencies concerned with nutrition education is assured by participation in the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Scientific and Technical Nutrition Consortium
Project No. : 931-11-560-804
Contract No.: csd-1915
Contractor : League for International Food Education
Began : June 12, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Under this project A.I.D. finances the League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.), a consortium of scientific societies composed of: the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Oil Chemists' Society, the Institute of Food Technologists, and the Volunteers of International Technical Assistance. L.I.F.E. provides technical advice and information on nutrition and food science, technology; food marketing; nutrition aspects of public health; clinical evaluation and related areas. It assists in recruiting experts for special assignments, and stimulates the interchange of ideas, information, and program experiences. The services of the consortium are available to USAIDs, to local governments, voluntary agencies, the Peace Corps, and international organizations.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $90,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

L.I.F.E. is servicing requests for technical assistance and/or information from all over the world from local governments, voluntary agencies, Peace Corps, etc. From 10/69 to 6/30/70, L.I.F.E. serviced 120 project requests or approximately 13 in-depth replies per month. This is an increase of one a month over their first year's activity. An information storage and retrieval system has been established. A monthly newsletter providing information on the "state of the art" and "case studies" is circulated to 3,200 interested persons. The roster of volunteer food technologists from industry available to consult with and service requests from missions on nutrition and new food product production has been expanded to 300 technologists. Upon request from A.I.D., the International Executive Service Corps, and responsible people in developing countries, L.I.F.E. has offered suggestions as to where competent people for food problem solving in developing countries could be located.

A mini-conference or technical workshop on packaging and food preservation was attended by U.S. and international delegates and recommendations for guidelines for effective policy and planning operations in industry and foreign governments were developed.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Food and Nutrition Technical Services
Project No. : 931-11-560-831
PASA No. : WOH (AJ) 1-69 USDA
Began : July 1, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to make available to A.I.D. specialized consultant services in applying food technology techniques to the problem of malnutrition through development of A.I.D. programs designed to increase the availability in LDCs of inexpensive foods of increased nutritional content, especially protein.

Major directions for action are as follows: (1) development of research and in-country programs to define the technical and economic aspects of fortifying food staples such as the cereal grains with vitamins, minerals, and amino acids and/or protein concentrates from sources such as soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, and fish; (2) encourage and assist private industry in producing and commercially marketing nutritious, inexpensive protein foods in developing countries. Supporting actions include organization of seminars and workshops, technical evaluation of research and commercial food development proposals, and coordinating nutrition and related agriculture activities. Personal contact and involvement is maintained in both the U.S. and host countries with technical and business leaders of food companies, and members of the government and academic communities.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $113,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The concept advanced by USDA/FED that food fortification provides a significant approach for alleviating malnutrition has gained wide acceptance. Research and field trials are underway and are contemplated to determine the role of fortification in the complex of techniques needed to improve the well-being of people in LDCs.

U.S. food companies are marketing and market-testing protein foods in developing countries. (Prior to this project, the private sector did not feel there was much business potential for commercially marketing nutritious foods in developing countries.)

Missions now request USDA input in developing nutrition programs.

USDA/FEDS has built up an extensive literature on the subject of new approaches to increasing food protein availability.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Professional Exchange-Travel Grants
Project No. : 931-11-560-834
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides travel grants to serve as refresher training for top level LDC nationals, and to foster a closer relationship among the scientific communities and an exchange of the latest technical information in nutrition-related fields. The project also helps make possible conferences in which key problems are identified and an approach to them refined.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $36,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The International Union of Nutrition Scientists Food Standards Committee was to meet in Washington August 4-6, 1970, just prior to the Third International Congress of Food Science and Technology, SOS/70, August 9-14. In addition to making possible attendance at the meetings, by selected LDC nationals, the travel grants provided under this project will enable the work to go forward on establishing international food standards.

The M.I.T. International Conference on Amino Acid Fortification of Protein Foods, a subject related to a key problem area was co-sponsored by A.I.D. Travel grants were given by AID/Washington in addition to those given by UNICEF, WHO and U.S.-Japan program.

"The Persistence of Food Habits" is another conference of direct interest to A.I.D. A.I.D.'s Director of the Office of Nutrition organized and chaired the meeting; A.I.D. paid only travel costs for two foreign participants, yet derived full benefit from the meeting.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutriton, TAB
Project Name: Nutrition Training at Columbia University
Project No. : 931-11-560-837
Contract No.: csd-1437
Contractor : Columbia University
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

Under a contract with Columbia University's Institute of Nutrition Sciences, special short-term intensive training in nutrition and food science in the U.S. is offered geared to "middle-level" participants filling positions where training would be of immediate application. Advisory services to help establish nutrition curricula for regional training facilities is also provided.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $69,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Under this contract with Columbia University, in operation since FY 1968, 59 foreign participants and Americans were trained. Training programs in Mexico, Thailand, Brazil and Indonesia were assisted and materials and advice have been provided to assist other indigenous training programs.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Incentive Grants
Project No. : 931-11-560-846
Began : June 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Small, one-time grants are provided to encourage U.S. voluntary agency efforts to improve nutrition in the lesser developed countries, primarily through nutrition education and improved methods of child feeding. The purpose of each project is to encourage increased host government involvement in promoting good nutrition. Many voluntary agencies are already engaged in related programs and have staff and expertise to expand their activities in the broad field of nutrition.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $193,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

During FY 1969 and FY 1970, 20 projects from 18 countries representing all regions, have been funded. The response from the USAIDs and the voluntary agency headquarters and field staff, is most encouraging and there are indications already that the program is having a real effect in meeting its objective of getting the voluntary agencies to put greater nutritional emphasis in their programs.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Extending Protein Concentrates for Child Feeding by Addition of Inexpensive Simple Nitrogen Sources
Project No. : 931-17-560-458
Contract No.: csd-1441
Contractor : Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The project, which is carried out by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP), is designed to test the validity of the concept that protein of high biological value can be extended for children by dilution with inexpensive and simple nitrogen sources. New approaches to the problem of increasing available protein food sources could have a beneficial effect on worldwide A.I.D. nutrition programs.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $30,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Nitrogen balance studies were conducted on young nutritionally healthy adults and children, aged 4-9 years, at MIT and on malnourished children 2-6 years old at INCAP. The subjects were fed a diet in which 90% of the total dietary protein was supplied by dried non-fat skim milk extended by the addition of (a) glycine and diammonium citrate, and (b) a mixture of non-essential amino acids similar to that found in dried non-fat skim milk.

With young adults, at least 20% of the milk nitrogen could be replaced with mixture (a) or (b) without affecting nitrogen retention; at 25% dilution, the amino acid mixture was superior to the glycine-diammonium citrate formulation. A 20% dilution with the M.I.T. children with either formulation did not alter the efficiency of dietary nitrogen utilization. Tests with children at INCAP in the early phase of recovery from severe protein-calorie malnutrition indicated that no differences were detectable between children fed undiluted and 10% diluted milk protein. This lower dilution was used on a precautionary health measure.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Clinical Evaluation of New Protein Sources for the Prevention of Malnutrition
Project No. : 931-17-560-459
Contract No.: csd-1433
Contractor : British-American Hospital, Lima, Peru
Began : June 27, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project, which was initiated in 1966, finances a study to evaluate high-protein foodstuffs and concentrates in terms of their effectiveness in supplying protein requirements of malnourished infants and children. Results will provide a resource whereby foodstuffs developed for and/or submitted to A.I.D. can be tested critically prior to wide scale use in government or commercial child feeding activities. The British-American Hospital, Lima, Peru, is the contractor.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $73,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Infants suffering from marasmus and kwashiorkor are treated utilizing established therapeutics methods. After the acute manifestations of malnutrition are controlled, the minimum protein and caloric intake from a standard milk product that is required to maintain a steady rate of weight gain and normal levels of serum albumin are determined. The infants are then given the product under study as the only protein source in the diet at nitrogen and caloric levels equal to that of the standard. If nitrogen balance studies indicate good nutritional value, a predetermined plan is followed to determine the efficacy of the new product.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Improving the Nutritive Value of Cereal-based Foods
Project No. : 931-17-560-481
Contract No.: csd-1586
Contractor : Kansas State University
Began : June 30,. 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1973

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the research to be carried out under this project is to improve the nutritional value of wheat-based food by supplementation and process modification. This is to be achieved without decreasing the food acceptability to the consumer public in two food deficit areas of the world. The work will investigate the processing and preparative techniques involved in making chappatica and roti (Pakistan), and cous-cous (North Africa), and will determine and measure quality criteria and develop quality parameters. The work will be done by incorporating known nutrition supplements and by determining how milling and other processes may be modified to maximize the recovery and use of nutritionally valuable constituents of wheat that would otherwise be used only for feed.

The supplementation studies will be carried out in three phases: a survey phase at Kansas State University and in Pakistan and Morocco; an experimental phase at Kansas State University involving formulations and processing techniques; and a field testing phase involving acceptability testing also in Pakistan and North Africa.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $177,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

(a) The survey phase has been completed and the experimental phase is well underway. (b) Rats fed a 10 or 13% protein diet based on wheat flour plus all necessary vitamins and minerals and supplemented with essential amino acids to meet 80% of the NRC requirement need only 0.5 to 0.6% lysine to promote growth. (c) Procedures for the manufacture of chick pea flour and work on incorporating chick pea flour into bread-type food products is underway. (d) PERs for pigeon pea flour were 0.67; work on this product has been discontinued. (e) PERs for wheat mixtures containing 20% broad bean flour are satisfactory and acceptability of products made from this mixture are being studied. (f) Atta supplemented with soy flour, chick pea flour, broad bean flour, cottonseed flour or FPC is being used to prepare chapatis and other bread-like products. Acceptability and nutritional studies are underway.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Effects of Extrusion Processing Variables on the Nutritional Quality of Inexpensive High Protein Food Mixtures
Project No. : 931-17-560-482
Contract No.: csd-1587
Contractor : University of California
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to complement an ongoing project that the University of California is carrying out in Chile. Vegetable-fish protein mixtures are being investigated for use in the feeding of pre-school children, infants, and lactating women.

Investigators are studying the effects of the extrusion processing variables of temperature and pressure and processing time upon the nutritional quality and acceptability of vegetable-fish and other high protein mixtures. The storage stability of the different products is to be examined under typical Chilean conditions utilizing practical packaging materials.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $36,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Institute of Food Science and Technology in Chile is developing techniques for the production of high protein mixes based on wheat, Fish Protein Concentrate (FPC) dried milk powder, and safflower seed meal that are suitable for extruder processing. These mixes are fortified, as required, with vitamins, minerals and flavors. The finished products are evaluated by the Laboratory of Pediatrics for toxicity and nutritional quality in animal studies. Final evaluations, if warranted, are done on human infants under controlled hospital conditions.

In October 1968, a pilot-scale Wenger extruder was made operational in Chile. Preliminary tests were made with similar equipment in the USA to define operational parameters for the processes of food mixes prepared with combinations of wheat, defibered sunflower meal, dried milk powder and FPC. (a) "Leche Alim," a highly nutritive mixture of sunflower meal, FPC, NFDM and wheat flour has been found acceptable in limited studies with children. (b) Gelatinization by extrusion at 110°C of the Leche Alim formulation produces a superior product both nutritionally and organoloptically. (c) Micro-biological assays of extruded versus non-extruded products show a major reduction of viable micro-organisms in the extruded products.

(d) A procedure for removing toxic factors from rapeseed meal has been developed. Rapeseed meal may replace sunflower seed protein in animal feeds releasing the latter for human consumption.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour
Project No. : 931-17-560-483
Contract No.: csd-1805
Contractor : British American Hospital, Lima, Peru
Began : June 27, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 26, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is being conducted to establish the optimum amount of lysine to be added to wheat flours to make them effective as the main source of protein in the diets of infants and preschool children. A specially prepared wheat flour that has 21% protein, so as to be directly comparable to milk protein, is supplemented at several levels with lysine. This product is fed to infants who have recovered from serious deficiency. The Contractor, British American Hospital in Lima, Peru, is using three different levels of lysine supplementation.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $36,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

It has been shown that even at 0.36% added lysine to wheat flour, there is no amino acid imbalance. Further, at this level, the wheat flour is equal to or superior to milk protein. Apparently, there is no next limiting amino acid to lysine in wheat flour, at least in human studies.

If wheat is to be enriched with lysine in those areas where it is the main source of protein for infants and small children, and where dilution by non-protein calorie is the rule, at least 0.2% enrichment is recommended.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Nutritional Improvement of Rice by Fortification
Project No. : 931-17-560-492
Contract No.: csd-2170
Contractor : Harvard School of Public Health
Began : June 30, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to evaluate the quantitative and qualitative effect on infants and young children who are fed rice which has been fortified with the limiting amino acids, lysine and threonine. The research, which was carried out by the Harvard School of Public Health, was to include a survey, animal feeding trials, institutional field demonstration and eventually practical introduction through a study of marketing patterns to introduce fortification into the usual commercial channels.

Phase I was to survey in Thailand (a) the marketing and distribution of rice, (b) the kind of fortification which would reach the most people, (c) the food habits of village populations. Phase II involves studies with weanling rats to measure their response to varying amounts of lysine and threonine in the diet. Phase III involves feeding trials with preschool children in village Day Care Centers.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

(a) The survey Phase has been completed. (b) A fortified artificial rice grain has been developed for the project by Ajinomoto Co. (c) A low-cost rice feeder for adding the fortified grains to rice grains has been developed. (d) Studies have shown that less than 5% of the added nutrients are lost during cooking. (e) Pilot studies to evaluate use of fortified rice granules, have been started in four villages.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: A Practical Approach to the Lysine and Tryptophan Supplementation of Lime-Treated Corn
Project No. : 931-17-560-500
Contract No.: csd-2500
Contractor : Rutgers University
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project is to determine how to add lysine and tryptophan to corn at the village mill in Central American countries so it will be acceptable to the consumers.

Previously determined optimum amount of lysine and tryptophan will be added before or after grinding to lime-treated corn in the form of (a) an aqueous solution, (b) a powder, and (c) a formulated pill. The most economical and nutritionally efficient procedure will be tested at four mills. Mill operators will be instructed in the benefits to be derived from enriched corn. They, in turn, will educate consumers to the merits of the new technique.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

It has been shown that the quality of corn proteins in the form of tortillas can be significantly improved by adding (a) 0.30% lysine and 0.10% tryptophan, (b) 8% skim milk and 0.15% lysine, and (c) 3% Torilla yeast and 0.15% lysine. It has also been shown that conditions used for preparing tortillas do not destroy the supplements. Synthetic corn kernels made from soybean flour and containing lysine have been prepared as a vehicle for adding the fortificants.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Agriculture and Fisheries, TAB
Project Name: Fish Protein Concentrate Purchase, Inspection and Testing
Project No. : 931-11-590-805
PASA No. : WOH (IE)-11-68-A 3, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of Interior
Contract No.: csd-1913
Contractor : Alpine Marine Protein Industry, Inc.
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project's purpose is to obtain a quantity of acceptable Fish Protein Concentrate for use in overseas feeding programs to determine its potential usefulness and degree of acceptability. The PASA provides for inspection of contractor's plant facilities and testing of the Fish Protein Concentrate produced.

Financing:

FY 1970 - No grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Alpine's contract required that it provide A.I.D. with 1,000 tons of FPC meeting contract specifications. The contract was partially terminated November 26, 1969, for failure to deliver acceptable FPC. No further contractural arrangements were anticipated for this activity.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Agriculture and Fisheries, TAB
Project Name: Feasibility Study, Korea and Chile, on Fish Protein Concentrate Market Supply, Product Development and Testing
Project No. : 931-11-590-816
Contract No.: csd-2158
Contractor : General Oceanology, Inc.
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to execute a market feasibility study to develop information useful for investment decision-making relative to establishing a fish protein concentrate industry in Chile and/or Korea.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $84,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The Korea study was completed. Recommendations in the Contractor's report have not been implemented due to an apparent lack of interest by the Korean Government.

Part 1 of the Chile study was completed with Part 2 to be completed by July 31, 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Agriculture and Fisheries, TAB
Project Name: Evaluation of Use of AID-Procured Fish Protein Concentrate in Selected Overseas Feeding
Project No. : 931-11-590-845
Contract No.: csd-2274
Contractor : University of California
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to make available to A.I.D. an interdisciplinary team of experts to evaluate the use of A.I.D.-procured Fish Protein Concentrate. They are expected to provide guidance and assistance in the development of programs to use and evaluate FPC.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $27,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. Regional Bureaus and Country Desks were involved in implementing the concepts of this project. Guidelines were developed and sent to all missions with Title II P.L. 480 programs. Approximately 30 countries responded to these guidelines and requested use of FPC. The demand surpassed the supply. Several countries using FPC are to be evaluated.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Relation of Dietary Intake to Protein Utilization in Man
Project No. : 931-17-560-519
Contract No.: csd-2808
Contractor : Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Began : June 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 1973

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to establish the relationship between dietary caloric intake and protein utilization in man. This study should provide the answers to how well protein is utilized when dietary calories are low.

The project is divided into three sub-studies. Part I will study the effect on nitrogen utilization of adding lysine to a low protein diet when ingested calories are low. Part II will study the quantitative relationship between restricted calorie intake and the utilization of dietary protein. Part III will study the effect on nitrogen utilization of giving a protein supplement at different times of the day when calorie intake is limiting.

M.I.T. male students will be used as the subject in these studies.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $91,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed at the close of the fiscal year. There was no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Development of a Process for the Preparation of Coconut Protein Products for Use in Foods
Project No. : 931-17-560-522
Contract No.: csd-2804
Contractor : Texas A&M Research Foundation
Began : June 30, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1972

Objectives and Description:

Alternate processes for the production of coconut protein will be examined. The ultimate objective is the development of a commercially feasible process that will yield coconut protein (hitherto used mainly for animal feed or fertilizer) fit for human consumption.

Based on a preliminary study funded by A.I.D., three processes have been selected for investigation. All three processes involve recovery of protein from oil-free coconut meat. The oil-free meat being obtained (a) by pressing the coconut oil from the meat, (b) by solvent extraction, or (c) by slurrying the disintegrated meat with water, centrifuging off the oil and regenerating the protein by pH adjustment.

The technical and economic feasibility of the three process will be determined. The food use potential of the protein products produced by each process will be investigated.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $195,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed at the close of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Evaluation: Child Feeding Programs
Project No. : 931-11-560-883
Contract No.: csd-2776
Contractor : American School Food Service Association
Began : June 1970
Estimated Termination Date: June 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project will seek to determine the extent to which child feeding program objectives are being met, and in the process to develop recommendations for improvement. Evaluation of effectiveness of present feeding programs will also provide an important and necessary perspective on the problem of devising better means of reaching the preschool child.

The project will be carried out in several phases. Available reports and literature will be reviewed. A questionnaire will be circulated to foreign countries seeking information not available in reports on the nature and magnitude of existing programs. A research methodology will be developed with evaluation conducted in key countries.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $50,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed at the close of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Workshop on Reaching the Preschool Child
Project No. : 931-11-560-879
Contract No.: csd-2613
Contractor : American School Food Service Association
Began : June 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Through two workshops (1970-1971), two groups of approximately fifteen foreign country nationals, each with responsibility in child feeding or nutrition, will be given an opportunity to observe U.S. preschool feeding, and to learn from each other's experiences through work sessions. The aim will be both to provide a new perspective for LDC officials, and through group interaction to develop insights of general application. The latter will be outlined in a workshop report, which will be provided to all Missions. (Following each workshop, the contractor will be prepared to provide follow-up teams to work with individual Missions if requested.)

Financing:

FY 1970 - $49,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The project was initiated at the close of the fiscal year. The first workshop was scheduled in August of 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Economics of Malnutrition
Project No. : 931-11-560-885
Contract No.: csd-2840
Contractor : Battelle Memorial Institute
Began : June 30, 1970
Estimated Termination Date: November 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Contractor will conduct a thorough survey of existing literature on the economics of malnutrition and economic evaluations of other social investment programs in order to develop a framework for an analysis of the costs of malnutrition in comparison to the benefits of prevention. The results of the survey and the proposed study procedure for subsequent phases will then be made available to prospective bidders and a meeting held to clarify goals. Following this, a contractor will be selected through comparable proposals to conduct studies in selected areas to determine the cost of malnutrition in terms of government and other out of pocket outlays for treatment as well as cost calculations for decreased productivity, reduced physical and mental performance level.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $28,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

The contract was signed the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Regional Malnutrition Conference
Project No. : 931-11-560-798
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

In order to further the Key Problem Process, and to provide for an input by the LDC's, it is planned to conduct conferences and workshops in nutrition which will permit LDC personnel to (a) focus on identification of key problems, (b) refine A.I.D. and Advisory group recommendations for program actions, and (c) solicit LDC opinions regarding A.I.D. research programs and priorities. A small number of LDC leaders will be joined by several Washington-based people and two or three AID-sponsored and locally-based technicians in a workshop to attempt to identify the key problems requiring action and the key research and operational projects which should be undertaken to address these problems. When appropriate U.N. and other international organizations will be invited to participate at their own expense.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $15,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Following discussions with the East Asia Bureau, a conference has been organized through a contract with Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group and was to be held in Singapore September 21, 1970. The past pattern of conferences has proven to be successful in encouraging the development of regional cooperation between professional nationals in the regions, but this is the first meeting dealing with key problems.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Nutrition, TAB
Project Name: Evaluation of Nutrition Education
Project No. : 931-11-560-872
Contract No.: csd-2586
Contractor : University of Iowa
Began : May 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is to evaluate the effectiveness of nutrition education in improving dietary habits and nutrition with the objective of guiding A.I.D. in determining policy regarding nutrition education in its overseas programming. Although emphasis is being given to nutrition education by governments, international and voluntary organizations, very little has been done to evaluate the effectiveness of nutrition education as a potential tool for improving dietary habits and nutrition.

Financing:

FY 1970 - $24,000 grant funds were obligated by A.I.D.

Progress to Date:

Phase I of this project - an in-depth review of the literature reports and experiences to determine whether nutrition education is effective in altering dietary habits and improving nutrition and whether a methodology exists initiated in FY 1970 - was to be completed in early FY 1971.

Discussions regarding the development of Phase II of the project were initiated so that it might begin without interruption at the completion of the first phase.

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Africa Region
June 30, 1970 2/

Location and Position	Incumbent	Employer
CAMEROON		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	John P. McEnany	PHS
CHAD		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Burton Lincoln	PHS
DAHOMEY		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	John Nelson	PHS
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		
Operations Officer	Carl Bloeser	PHS
ETHIOPIA		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Niels H. Poulsen, M.D.	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	John Tabor	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Bernard Feinstein	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Herbert Schloming	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Roger Grenier	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Delbert Gertstenberger	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Raymond Mathney	PHS
GABON		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Jay Friedman	PHS
GHANA		
Regional Population Officer, Accra	Ernest Neal	AID

1/ Includes AID direct hire, PHS and Census Bureau only.
2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Charles Herron, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Marion Newberry	PHS
Operations Officer	Dennis J. Dix	PHS
GUINEA		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Russell Charter	PHS
IVORY COAST		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Harry Godfrey	PHS
LIBERIA		
Public Health Nurse-Midwife	Herlinda Castro	AID
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	David M. Thompson, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Dennis Olson	PHS
Liberia Medical Center Project - PASA/PHS		
Project Director	George Berg, M.D.	PHS
Hospital Administrator	Louis Gordon	PHS
Sanitarian	David Moses	PHS
Sanitarian	Bruce Adams	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Isom Herron	PHS
Nursing Education Advisor	Louise Edwards	PHS
Public Health Nursing Instructor	Mary K. Wade	PHS
Nursing Services Advisor	Ann Middlemiss	PHS
Housekeeping Advisor	Alberta Krajewski	PHS
Dietitian	Merle Vickers	PHS
Administrative Officer	Timothy Shea	PHS
Business Manager	Stephen J. Cerra	PHS
Pharmacist	Albert Ripley	PHS
Personnel Director	Frank Lawler	PHS
Health Records Librarian	Sarah Plummer	PHS
Chief, Engineering Services	Perry Tennison	PHS
Secretary	June Taylor	PHS
Secretary	Dora Sharpe	PHS
MALI		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Pascal Imperato, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Mark LaPointe	PHS

NIGER

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Medical Officer	Logan Roots, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Anthony Masso	PHS
Operations Officer	Roger Bernier	PHS

NIGERIA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Benin

Operations Officer	Paul Bond	PHS

Kaduna

Medical Officer	John Pifer, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	Richard Arnold, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Andrew Agle	PHS
Operations Officer	Paul R. Litchfield	PHS
Operations Officer	Robert Evans	PHS
Operations Officer	Thomas Kimmel	PHS

Jos

Operations Officer	George Stroh	PHS

Lagos

Medical Officer	Stanley O. Foster, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Robert Boyd	PHS

Sokoto

Operations Officer	David C. Bassett	PHS

Illorin

Operations Officer	John E. Wilson	PHS

Regional Field Headquarters

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Lagos

Administrative Officer	James West	PHS
Supply Management Officer	John W. Greenley	PHS
Virologist	Nathaniel Rothstein	PHS

SENEGAL

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Operations Officer	Robert Helmholz	PHS
Operations Officer	Edward Mussante	PHS

SIERRA LEONE

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	James Thornton	PHS

TOGO

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Jerome B. Karzen	PHS

TUNISIA

Health Administration Advisor (Nutrition)	Nassib Hemaiden	PHS
Health Education Advisor (Family Planning)	Herman O. Marshall	AID

UGANDA

Computer Programmer	Elmer Moore	AID/Census Bureau

UPPER VOLTA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Thomas Leonard	PHS

Project Support Staff

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication - PASA/PHS
National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
Atlanta, Georgia

Acting Director, Smallpox Eradication Project	William H. Foege, M.D.	PHS
Program Management Officer	Billy G. Griggs	PHS
Administrative Officer	Fay B. Hendricks	PHS
Supply Management Representative	W.L. DesPrez	PHS
Statistician (Mathematical)	Donald L. Eddins	PHS
Statistical Assistant	Mary Anne Lysle	PHS
Virologist	Bernard Laurie, M.D.	PHS
Microbiologist	Mary Loggins	PHS
Microbiologist	James Rich	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Harmon Evans	PHS
Laboratory Technician	James Freemont	PHS
Administration Clerk	Linda C. Tefft	PHS
Travel Assistant	Jane M. Cooley	PHS
Chief, Operations Area/A	James W. Hicks	PHS
Assistant Chief, Operations Area/A	Warren Jones	PHS
Chief, Operations Area/B	Robert Hogan	PHS
Assistant Chief, Operations Area/B	Jean Roy	PHS

Project Support Staff

Liberia Medical Center - PASA/PHS, Indian Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Project Coordinator	Richard Uhrich, M.D.	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Naomi Hughes	PHS

Project Support Staff - Bureau for Africa - AID/Washington

Principal Public Health Advisor	Arthur C. Curtis, M.D.	PHS
Population Advisor	Julius S. Prince, M.D.	AID
Public Health/Population Officer, Central West African Regional Affairs	Minerva W. Harrison	AID
Public Health/Population Officer, East South African Affairs	Anselmo Bernal	AID
Public Health/Population Officer, North African Affairs	Jean Pinder	AID
Public Health/Population Officer, Central West African Affairs	Clayton Miracle	AID
Assistant Advisor, Public Health/ Population	Paul Ator	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

East Asia Region
June 30, 1970 2/

Location and Position	Incumbent	Employer
INDONESIA		
Population Officer	Jerrold Clinton, M.D.	AID
KOREA		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Sidney B. Clark	AID
Population Officer	William Worcester, Jr.	AID
Population Specialist	F. Curtis Swezy	AID
LAOS		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Charles L. Weldon, M.D.	AID
Public Health Physician	Patricia A. McCreedy, M.D.	AID
Public Health Dental Advisor	Lawrence F. Becker	AID
Medical Technologist	Donald A. Dougan	AID
Medical Technologist	James H. Willis	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Earl E. Reynolds	AID
Public Health Physician	Walter J. Majewski, M.D.	AID
Medical Technician	Conrad L. Goodman	AID
PHILIPPINES		
Communications Resources Advisor (Population)	Edward D. Mark	AID
Administrative Assistant (Population)	Eleanor A. Kinney	AID
Population Advisor/Health Education	Walker Williams	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	John Mason	PHS
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	Donald Woods	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Raymond Collins	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Equipment)	Carlos Pereira	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Jack Graves	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Thomas Nestor	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Philip Smart	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Michael Sinsko	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Vaughn Stapleton	PHS
Regional Offices		
Colombo Plan Advisor, Ceylon (Population)	John B. Edlefson	AID

1/ Includes A.I.D. direct-hire and PHS only.
2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Malaria Eradication Training Center		
Chief Training Officer	Henry Kroening	PHS
Training Officer	Thomas McGowan	PHS
Training Officer	Richard Darsie	PHS

THAILAND

Director	John E. Kennedy, M.D.	AID
Deputy Director, Public Health	William S. Smith	AID
Public Health Advisor (Non-medical)	Francis J. Murphy	AID
Public Health Advisor (Non-medical)	Theodore Wilson	AID
Public Health Advisor (Family Planning)	Bruce D. Carlson	AID
Sanitary Engineer	William Neave	AID
Sanitarian	Harold G. Lierly	AID
Health Education Advisor	Samuel Taylor	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Frederick W. Michael	AID
Public Health Nurse	Norma B. Brainard	AID
Public Health Nurse	Winifred Evans	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Malaria Advisor	James Sellers	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Carl Vickery	PHS
Malaria Advisor	George Stein	PHS
Malaria Advisor	William Chin, M.D.	PHS
Malariologist	Donald Scheer	PHS

Program Support Staff--Bureau for East Asia--AID/Washington

Assistant Director of East Asia Technical Support, Public Health	James K. Shafer, M.D.	AID
Population Program Officer	Raymond Pagan	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Latin America Region
June 30, 1970 2/

Location and Position	Incumbent	Employer
BOLIVIA		
Public Health Advisor	Amedee Landry	AID
BRAZIL		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Eugene Campbell, M.D.	AID
National Water and Sewerage Project - PASA/PHS		
Sanitary Engineer	Alfred Williamson	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Malaria Advisor	Richard Shaw	PHS
Malaria Advisor	James Thompson	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	James Bartlett	PHS
COLOMBIA		
Program Officer	Donald MacCorquodale, M.D.	AID
COSTA RICA		
Population Officer	Earl Huyck	AID
ECUADOR		
Population Officer	John S. Horning, M.D.	AID
EL SALVADOR		
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	Vernon Scott	AID
Health Education Advisor (Food for Freedom Officer)	Perez H.E. Morales	AID
Central America Malaria Eradication Research Station		
Director	Geofrey Jeffrey	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Ann Obert	PHS
Entomologist	Samuel Breeland	PHS
Epidemiologist	Paul White	PHS
Medical Technician	Morris Price	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct-hire and PHS only
2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Chemist	Charles Miller	PHS
Research Biologist	Joseph Austin	PHS
Administrative Officer	Allen Norton	PHS
Parasitologist	McWilson Warren	PHS
GUATEMALA		
Public Health Advisor	James C. King, M.D.	PHS
ROCAP		
Public Health Advisor	Frederick J. Vintinner	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Elroy Barreda	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Richard Loomis	PHS
HAITI		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Hans Otto Lobel, M.D.	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Jalil Karam	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Sexton	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Kenneth Willey	PHS
Administrative Officer	Robert Blair	PHS
HONDURAS		
Population Officer	Louis Gardella, Jr.	AID
JAMAICA		
Audiovisual Officer	Nancy Dammann	AID
Health Education Advisor	Alton Wilson	AID
NICARAGUA		
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	Albert Grego	AID
PANAMA		
Public Health/Population Advisor	Ernest Feigenbaum, M.D.	PHS
Population Officer	Scott Brandon	AID
PARAGUAY		
Public Health Advisor (Food for Peace)	Anthony Kranaskas	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Manuel Ortiz-Bula	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Elliot Murphy	PHS

Program Support Staff - Bureau for Latin America - AID/Washington

Deputy Director	Jaime Manzano	AID
Deputy Chief	Herbert Dalmat	PHS
Population Officer	Nadene Saxton	AID
Population Officer	Edward Keenan	AID
Population Officer	Maura Hurley	AID
Population Officer	Annie Laurie	AID
Population Officer	Thomas McMahon	AID
Program Analyst	Ann Pagonis	AID

Family Planning Education and Communications - PHS/PASA
Office of International Health

Health Education Advisor	Peggy Pentz	PHS

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Near East and South Asia Region
June 30, 1970 2/

Location and Position	Incumbent	Employer
INDIA		
Director, Population, Labor and Area Development	John Cool	AID
Demographer	James Maslowski	AID
Demographer	G. Immerwahr	AID/Census Bureau
Population Officer	Henry Renteln, M.D.	AID
Social Science Advisor (Family Planning)	Michael R. Jordan	AID
Public Health Nurse Advisor	Margaret Racz	AID
Social Development Information Advisor	W. R. McIntyre	AID
Nutrition Advisor	C.W. Puttkammer	AID/AG
Chief Malaria Advisor	Edgar A. Smith	PHS
Regional Malaria Advisor	Lawrence Cowper	PHS
Program Analyst (Population)	E. Burdick	AID
Social Science Advisor (Population)	L. Kangas	AID
Population Advisor Research	Frances Gulick	AID/Cont.
Social Scientist (Population)	Dallas Voran	AID
Public Health Education Advisor	Grace Langley	AID
Population Information Advisor	Marschal Rothe	AID
Auto Equipment Advisor	J.Clark Spooner	AID
P.H. Nurse	S. Middleton	PHS
NEPAL		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Alan Steffan	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Kaiser	PHS
Malaria Advisor	David L. Pitts	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Charles Hayes	PHS
Population, Chief Health & Family Planning	Donald Rice	AID
Social Science Advisor	Daniel Taylor	AID
Program Assistant (Population)	Roger Cranse	AID
PAKISTAN		
West Wing		
Medical Officer	Alda G. Holliday,M.D.	AID
Sanitary Engineer	A. Dale Swisher	AID
Deputy Assist. Population Officer	Robert Y. Grant	AID
Population Advisor, P.H.	Gerard R. Bowers	AID
Supply Management Officer (Pop.)	Russell McCoy	AID

1/ Includes AID Direct-hire and PASA personnel with PHS, Census Bureau Department of Agriculture and AID personal services contract.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Population Advisor, P.H.	William Trayfors	AID
Population Advisor, P.H.	Jake Harshbarger	AID
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	Merrill Wood	PHS
Malaria Advisor (transportation	Morland Carter	PHS

East Wing

Chief Public Health Advisor	Jean F. Rogier, M.D.	AID
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	G. Edwin Washburn	PHS
Malaria Advisor (transportation)	Kenneth Jones	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Junial Bailey	PHS

TURKEY

Population Officer	Edward J. Ruoff	AID

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Near East and South Asia--AID/Washington

Director, Office of Population Programs	Ronald W. Jones	AID
Deputy Director	Ruth Fitzmaurice	AID
Operations Officer/Population	Morrie Blumberg	AID
Operations Officer/Population	Robert Layton	AID
Operations Officer	Rafael Matienzo	AID
Program Analyst	Michael Reardon	AID
Public Health Administrator	Richard Parsons	AID
Public Health Advisor	John Raber	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

VIETNAM
June 30, 1970 2/

Location and Position	Incumbent	Employer
SAIGON: Headquarters		
Office of the Assistant Director for Public Health		
Assistant Chief, Public Health Advisor	William Oldham, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Jack Faircloth	AID
AID Liaison Officer	John E. Burns	AID
Health Advisory Services Division		
Assistant Chief, Public Health Advisor	Lloyd J. Florio, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Wendell Spurgeon	AID
Hospital Administration Advisor	Wallace Brotherton	AID
Pharmaceutical Advisor	Robert Millard	AID
Medical Services Branch		
Chief Medical Officer	Dorothy Glenn, M.D.	AID
Medical Advisor	David V. Brown, M.D.	AID
Provincial Medical Service Advisor	Joe D. Heath, M.D.	AID
Medical Education Advisor	Lawrence Pratt, M.D.	AID
Principal Nurse Advisor	Gloria M. Gallo	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Betty J. Heyne	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Theresa Dupuis	AID
Chief Laboratory Advisor	Sidney Gaines	AID
Nursing Education Section		
Nurse Education Advisor	Elizabeth Hale	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Maybelle Sacher	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Barbara Wolf	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Section		
Nurse Advisor	Charles B. Thompson	AID
Nurse Advisor	Sally L. Maxwell	AID
Medical Care and Hospitals Branch		
Hospital Construction Advisor	Joseph P. Salvo	AID
Medical Engineer Technician	William H. DeCamp	AID
Nurse-Midwife Advisor	Ling Skorven	AID
Medical Technician Advisor	Everett C. Johnson	AID

1/ Includes AID direct-hire and PHS only
2/ Personnel on duty as of this date

Public Health Services Branch		
Health Administration Assistant	Joseph W. Jacobs	AID
Health Education Advisor	Daniel Sprague	AID
Communications Resources Advisor	C. Graham Eddy	AID
Environmental Sanitation Section		
Sanitarian	Joel D. Hodge	AID
Sanitarian	Willard Johnson	AID
Preventive Medicine Section		
Communicable Disease Control Advisor	Robert Juni	AID
Medical Technologist	James A. Schill	AID
Medical Technologist	Adam Fry	AID
Malaria Advisor	John Stivers	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Spray Operations)	Robert Taylor	PHS
Health Management Division		
Health Administration Advisor	William E. Paupe	AID
Management and Support Branch		
Public Health Advisor	Roy Bailey	AID
Public Health Advisor	Robert L. Jordan	AID
Public Health Advisor	John W. Wiles	AID
Plans and Program Evaluation Branch		
Public Health Advisor	Elizabeth K. McManus	AID
Public Health Advisor	Roy D. Newman	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Dale C. Gibb	AID
Public Health Statistician	Leland Lucas	AID
Logistics Advisory Division		
Medical Supply Advisor	Joseph F. Balser	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Thomas B. Stewart	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Robert G. Reynolds	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	William H. Riggs	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Joseph T. Russell	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Veto J. Marlette	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Neil J. Cameron	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Thomas J. Caffrey	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Maurice E. Lobby	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Charles E. Auge	AID
Medical Equipment Advisor	Robert E. Long	AID
Medical Equipment Advisor	Max F. Krakauer	AID
Automotive Equipment Advisor	Martin J. Molohon	AID
<u>DANANG, Region I</u>		
Medical Officer	Merrill M. Shutt, M.D.	AID
Medical Officer	Isaiah A. Jackson, M.D.	AID
Public Health Advisor	Robert F. Hooper	AID
Health Education Advisor	Steven W. Alexander	AID

DANANG, Region I (cont'd)

Nurse Advisor	Mary A. Fullerton	AID
Nursing Education Advisor	Catherine C. Brophy	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Jane M. Mady	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	David J. Glennon	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Afton Miller	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Sophia Fuchs	PHS
Public Health Staff Nurse	Gilda DeLuca	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Ann Vishansky	AID
Medical Technologist	Joseph C. Coy	AID
Sanitarian	Wilson S. Adams	AID
Sanitarian	Harold B. Rice	AID
Sanitarian	Dennis G. Barker	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Sterling R. Cale	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	John F. Fox	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Clifford L. Yarmon	AID
Automotive Equipment Advisor	George J. Stuck	AID

NHA TRANG, Region II

Medical Officer	James M. Lynch, M.D.	AID
Sanitarian	Frank B. McNease	AID
Malaria Advisor	Sui Fong Chen	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Earnest Takahashi	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	James Smith	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Jose M. Homs	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	James L. Ashley	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	James W. Lawrence	AID
Medical Equipment Advisor	Vern E. Toler	AID
Automotive Maintenance Advisor	Walter V. Taber	AID
Health Administration Assistant	David L. Buckles	AID
Health Administration Assistant	McBert Higgenbotham	AID
Nurse Advisor	Nancy Tigar	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Harriette V. Beasley	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Carol C. Hess	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Deborah Hyland	AID

BIEN HOA, Region III

Medical Officer	Edward S. Vanderhoof, M.D.	AID
Clinician	John Fouts, M.D.	AID
Hospital Administration Advisor	Louis F. Nedopad	AID
Malaria Advisor	Henry Jankowski	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Charels Debose	AID
Sanitarian	Jimmy M. Sinks	AID
Sanitarian	Curtis C. Anderson	AID
Sanitarian	James R. Cummiskey	AID
Sanitarian	John Massey	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Kenneth Junger	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	William A. Sweeter	AID

BIEN HOA, Region III (cont'd)

Medical Supply Advisor	Floyd E. Strathern	AID
Health Administration Assistant	John H. Thomas	AID
Nurse Advisor	Margaret M. Pointek	AID
Nursing Education Advisor	Marion H. Mosher	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Helen Lebiz	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Jessie Roskoski	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Barbara Baden	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Maryanne Dombkowski	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Carol Donnelly	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Marie T. Kirby	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Anita T. Drapeau	AID

CANTHO, Region IV

Sanitarian	Joseph Higuera	AID
Health Education Advisor	Margaret Reed	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Allen T. Thompson	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	James Langston	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Russell C. McCoy	AID
Medical Equipment Advisor	Johnny R. Joplin	AID
Automotive Maintenance Advisor	James A. Dermody	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Hazel Flynn	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Barbara Wolfer	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Mary L. Doan	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Helen L. Harkins	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Bernice M. Brady	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Carmella V. Johnson	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Imogene Harlan	AID

SAIGON: Prefecture

Health Administration Assistant	Noel Windsor	AID
Health Education Advisor	Brenda R. Rosen	AID
Nurse Advisor	Mitzi Wilson	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Margaret Connell	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Constance Collins	AID

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Vietnam--AID/Washington

Chief, Health Division	Malcolm Phelps, M.D.	AID
Deputy Chief, Health Division	Ray Greenlaw	AID

U.S. Staff for A.I.D. Activities 1/

Non-Regional Project and Domestic
Program Support Staff
June 30, 1970 2/

Domestic Program Support Staff

Technical Assistance Bureau, A.I.D./Washington

Office of Health

Director	Lee Howard, M.D.	AID
Research Advisor	Joe L. Stockard, M.D.	PHS
Program Coordinator	Alfred Davidson	AID
Malaria Eradication Officer	Melvin E. Griffith	PHS
Public Health Administrator, Malaria	Amos Worthington	AID
Sanitary Engineer	Arthur Holloway	AID
Technical Information Officer	Evelyn Shockey	AID
Public Health Advisor	David D. Frost	PHS

Office of Nutrition

Director	Martin Forman	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Irwin Hornstein	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Henry C. Ladenheim	AID
Program Analyst	Amy Pound	AID
Private Industry Officer	Melvin Bandle	AID

Office of Population

Director	Reimert T. Ravenholt, M.D.	AID
Deputy Director	Lenni Kangas	AID
Chief, Program Division	E.R. Backlund	AID
Program Coordinator	James C. Meem	AID
Special Project Officer	Wilbur Wallace	AID
Special Project Officer	Richard Metcalf	AID
Special Project Officer	Foster Parmalee	AID
Operations Support Officer	James Massey	AID
Program Officer	Lloyd Emerson	AID
Chief, Research Division	J. J. Spudel	AID
Assistant Chief, Research Division	James Brackett	AID
Program Officer	Charlotte Ellis	AID
Biologist	Kate Prager	Census
Chief, Analysis Economics & Evaluation Division	Harold Fredrickson, M.D.	PHS
Demography Analyst	Thomas C. Lyons	AID
Demography Analyst	Thomas Merrick	AID
Economic Demographer	Robert Bush	Census
Program Analyst	Penelope Farley	AID

Chief, Manpower Division	Milton D. Lieberman	AID
Deputy Chief, Manpower Division	Alvin Lackey	AID
Training Officer	Gerald Winfield	AID
Manpower Specialist	William Alli	AID
Training Officer	Martin Gilbert	Census
Chief, Field Support Division	W. Boynton, M.D.	AID
Deputy Chief, Field Support Division	William B. Johnson	AID
Program Analyst	Kay O. Patterson	AID
Program Officer	Edward C. Mau	AID
Technical Reporter	Ann Annares	AID

Technical Consultation and Support Staff, PHS

Office of International Health

Associate Director, Professional Resources	Mark Beaubien, M.D.	PHS
Administrative Officer	John Weiner	PHS
Accounting Technician	Jerome Rutkoski	PHS
PASA Officer	Virginia Harris	PHS
Public Health Analyst (Part-time)	Jean Pease	PHS
Country Profiles Analyst	Paul O. Woolley, M.D.	PHS
Research Assistant	Candace Perry	PHS
Chief Sanitary Engineer	Leonard M. Board	PHS
Chief Health Education Advisor	Mary Jo Kraft	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Janet Anderson	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Walker Williams	PHS
Communications Media Specialist	Florence Thomason	PHS
Chief, Nurse Advisor	Elizabeth Hilborn	PHS
Nurse Advisor	Dorothy Sutherland	PHS
Nurse Midwife Advisor	Evelyn Johnsen	PHS
Disaster Relief Coordinator	Virginia Worsley	PHS
Staff Assistant	Mariel A. Codding	PHS
Health Economist	Norman Holly	PHS

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Maternal and Child Health Service

Nutrition Consultant	Andromach Sismanidis	PHS
Training Officer	Hillary Millar, M.D.	PHS

Nutrition Program
Regional Medical Programs Services
Washington, D.C.

Chief, International Unit	Jacques M. May, M.D.	PHS
Deputy Chief, International Unit	Gerald F. Combs, M.D.	PHS
Program Analyst	Donna McLellan	PHS
Technical Writer-Editor	Peggy Neach	PHS

Epidemiology Program
National Communicable Disease Center
Atlanta, Georgia

Surgeon	Fredrick Rubin, M.D.	PHS

National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training

Foreign Students' Education Branch
Washington, D.C.

Chief	Robert W. Jones	PHS
Program Specialist	James Bozek	PHS
Program Specialist	Elizabeth Darden	PHS
Program Specialist	Ernest Kennard	PHS
Program Specialist	Dorothy Stacey	PHS
Program Specialist	Daniel Swinney	PHS
Program Specialist	C. Russell Uphoff	PHS
Administrative Officer	Mabel Purcell	PHS
Supervisory Travel Assistant	Catherine S. Robertonson	PHS
Travel Clerk	Erma Pinder	PHS
Program Specialist	Anthony R. Marchini	PHS

National Library of Medicine
Washington, D.C.

Three man years of service during FY 1970. Not restricted to three individuals. PHS

Office of Personnel, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Lump sum of $13,500 provided in FY 1970.

Domestic Project Support Staff - Worldwide Program - PHS

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

National Communicable Disease Center
Atlanta, Georgia

Malaria Eradication, PASA WOH(HA) 2-66

Office of the Director

Program Director	Robert Kaiser, M.D.	PHS

Program Management Branch

Administrative Officer	Stuart Kingma	PHS
Program Analyst	George Routan	PHS
Administrative Officer	C. R. McCance	PHS
Budget and Fiscal Clerk	Dorothy Sheffield	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Carlene Kitchen	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Patricia Bishop	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Beverly B. Mixon	PHS

Program Services Branch

Field Program Officer	Stanley Gleen	PHS

Technical Services Branch

Chief	Robert Sholtens	PHS
Research Officer	Donald Johnson	PHS
Research Entomologist	Kenneth Quarterman	PHS
Entomologist	Jesse H. Hobbs	PHS
Statistician	Ladene Newton	PHS
Writer-Editor	Patricia Newton	PHS

Serologic Diagnosis of Malaria, PASA RA(HA) 5-68

Research Parasitologist	A. Sulzer	PHS
Research Microbiologist	David C. Farshy	PHS
Research Microbiologist	Henry M. Mathews	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Janet Fried	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Marianna Wilson	PHS

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Research Entomologist	Werner L. Jakob	PHS
Research Entomologist	Richard W. Fay, M.D.	PHS
Research Entomologist	Willis Mathis	PHS
Research Biologist	Elmo M. McCray	PHS
Senior Scientist	Robert T. Taylor, M.D.	PHS

Biological Technician	Mary Crawford	PHS
Biological Technician	Bernard Smith	PHS
Biological Technician	John Olson	PHS
Research Chemist	Richard E. Cline	PHS
Research Chemist	Fred C. Churchill	PHS
Chemist	James E. Woehst	PHS
Chemist	Mary B. Goette	PHS
Physical Science Technician	Lee M. Alderman	PHS
Physical Science Technician	Freeda Stanford	PHS
Sanitary Engineer Director	Jens A. Jenson	PHS
Research Chemical Engineer	David B. Weathers	PHS
Chemist	Janet T. Spillane	PHS
Entomologist	Donald P. Wilton	PHS

National Center for Health Statistics
Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change, IT-1-68

Training Unit Chief	Clara E. Councell	PHS

GLOSSARY

AHA	American Hospital Association
AHEAD	American Health Association for African Development
A.U.B.	American University of Beirut
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CDC	Center for Disease Control, PHS
CELADE	Latin American Center for Economic and Demographic Studies
CELAP	Latin American Center for Population and the Family
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CERES	Center for Economic and Social Research
CIAP	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
CRL	Cholera Research Laboratory
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CY	Calendar Year
DAC	Development Assistance Committee, O.E.C.D.
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (U.N.)
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF/WHR	International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region
IUD	Intrauterine Device
K.A.P.	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
L.I.F.E.	League for International Food Education

MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
OCCGE	Organization of Coordination and Cooperation for the Fight Against the Great Endemic Diseases, Africa
OCEAC	Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic and Community Development
OPEX	Operational or Executive Personnel
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PHS	Public Health Service
PUMAR	Rural Mobile Health Program
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central America and Panama, AID
RTAC	Regional Tedhnical Aids Center, AID
SAF	Special Armed Forces, U.S. Army
SEAMES	Secretariat of Souteast Asia Ministers of Education
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SIECA	Common Market Secretariat
TAB	Technical Assistance Bureau, A.I.D.
TB	Tuberculosis
TDY	Temporary Duty
Title X	See below*
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

* Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 earmarked funds for assistance to family planning and population programs.

UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States AID Mission
WHO	World Health Organization

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